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DIARY OF LIEUT. OBADIAH GORE, JR., IN THE
SULLIVAN-CLINTON CAMPAIGN OF 1779

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INTRODUCTION

THE Sesquicentennial of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign against the Iroquois Indians has aroused much interest among the people of New York and Pennsylvania in the history of that episode of the Revolutionary War. Under the guidance of the New York State Education Department and the New York State Historical Association, a series of celebrations has been carried out during the present summer in the principal towns along the route of the expedition, from Oswego to Cuylerville on the Genesee, and tens of thousands of people have journeyed to the various historic points to see the pageants, hear the addresses, and take part in the dedication of historical markers to the memory of the men who freed our frontiers from the Iroquois menace and opened the fertile region of the Finger Lakes and the Genesee to settlement.

In view of this interest in one of the lesser known but none the less important campaigns of the Revolution, it has seemed an appropriate time to publish the diary of Lieutenant Obadiah Gore, Jr., who served as an officer in the Sullivan expedition, a manuscript of which is owned by The New York Public Library.

THE SULLIVAN-CLINTON CAMPAIGN

For several years prior to the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania had been overrun by war parties of the Iroquois who had swooped down on the poorly garrisoned settlements and unprotected farms of

the Mohawk, Schoharie and Susquehanna Valleys and had killed and scalped or carried into captivity hundreds of the pioneers and their families. Their homes were burned, their property destroyed when it could not be carried away, and grief, terror, despair, and rage filled the frontier towns.

From their headquarters at Fort Niagara and Kanadesaga (the present Geneva) the British and Tories under the guidance of Colonel John and Captain Walter Butler (father and son) and the Iroquois (principally Senecas) under the able leadership of the famous Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant, had carried on the war in their own bloody fashion with a number of definite purposes in view, aside from the mere love of slaughter and loot which our early historians were apt to assign as their only motives. The British, working through the Indian raids, had the larger purposes of crippling the colonists by destroying the frontier crops which might be used to feed Washington's army; of compelling the retention of defensive troops along the frontiers, which might otherwise have marched away to join the Continental Army; of driving back the Americans from the British posts at Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego; of keeping in British hands the water courses and trails of northern and western New York, through which a British army of invasion might later march; and of supplying the Indians, Tories, and the fort at Niagara with the food they so sorely needed.

As reports of the massacres of Cherry Valley, Wyoming, and a host of lesser frontier settlements reached Washington he realized that not only must he protect his people from invasion but also that it was all-important to the success of his campaign on the Hudson to put an effective end to this serious menace. So, in 1778, he began plans for a campaign of retaliation which should destroy forever the power of the League of the Iroquois as an aid to the British cause.

To the frontier settlers, the proposed campaign was merely an expedition of revenge and as such they welcomed it and the protection which it would afford them. But to the far-seeing Washington the campaign into the Iroquois country had larger possibilities. He hoped not only to destroy the Iroquois and Tory threat from the north but, at the same time, to wipe out the hundreds of acres of Indian corn and other foods which had been planted by the Iroquois under the supervision of the Butlers for the feeding of the British at Niagara and the other lake posts, as well as the Iroquois and the numerous roving bands of Tories. The British were dependent on these hundreds of acres of Indian farmlands for a large part of the food supply of their frontier forts and even, to a considerable extent, for the use of the garrisons in Canada.

Washington also hoped, by his expedition, to threaten the British forts at Niagara and Oswego and to compel the enemy to keep men and munitions for the

ense of Canada which might otherwise be shipped to New York to strengthen British force attempting to wrest the Hudson valley from him. And it is also probable that Washington saw the value of driving back the Iroquois in order that their rich territories might be added to the new republic when the terms of peace should be finally drawn up.

The story of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign is a twice told tale in this sesquicentennial year and we need not go into its details, for the main activities of the expedition are sufficiently indicated in the Gore diary itself, and in the volume on the subject shortly to be published by the State of New York. A few facts will, however, be useful to supplement the entries of the diary. The campaign against the Iroquois was carried out by four expeditions working together and any extended account would, of course, follow the history of each. As the Gore diary deals only with the main expedition, however, no attempt will be made to do more than mention the expedition of Colonel Daniel Brodhead from Pittsburgh into the Seneca country, the campaign of destruction of General James Clinton along the Mohawk, down Lake Otsego and the Susquehanna, on his way to join Sullivan at Tioga, or the preliminary expedition of Colonel Goose Van Schaick against the Onondagas.

The main expeditionary force, with General John Sullivan as commander-in-chief, began to assemble at Easton, Pennsylvania, on May 7, 1779, and, after a stay of some days, marched to Wyoming where it arrived on the twenty-ninth of June. Here Lieutenant Obadiah Gore, Jr., joined the army and his diary continues the story from this point through the campaign and along the return march as far as Kanadesaga, where the army arrived on September nineteenth. For a month Sullivan was delayed at Wyoming by the non-arrival of his supplies but they finally came on the twenty-fourth of July and on the thirty-first he began his march for Tioga where he was to meet the brigade of General Clinton. Here he arrived on August 11, to be joined on the twenty-second by Clinton and his New Yorkers. Four days later the army began its march into the Indian country. The entire force, now nearly 4,000 strong, consisted of the brigades of Brigadier-General William Maxwell (four New Jersey regiments), Brigadier-General Monroch Poor (three New Hampshire and one Massachusetts regiments), Brigadier-General Edward Hand (two regular Pennsylvania regiments, a Pennsylvania German battalion, an artillery regiment and four units of Pennsylvanialemen and miscellaneous volunteers) and Brigadier-General James Clinton (four New York regiments and a New York artillery detachment).

The early progress of the expedition was interrupted not by the Indians so much as by the difficulties of moving such a considerable force, with its supplies

and artillery through the roadless mountains of Pennsylvania. On August 29th they reached the vicinity of the Indian village of Newtown. Here, some five miles below the present city of Elmira, they found opposed to them a force of nearly 1,200 Indians and Tories, determined to drive out the invaders of their country. They had constructed a series of rough log breastworks and rifle pits on the crest of a ridge, in a position from which they vainly hoped to catch Sullivan's army in ambush. Behind this hastily built fortification were posted some 300 Tories under the command of Colonel John Butler, with Captains Walter Butler and Macdonald as subordinates, and with them upwards of 800 Indians commanded by the famous Mohawk chief, Thayendanegea (Captain Joseph Brant).

Sullivan's artillery, supported by Hand's brigade, of which Lieutenant Gore was a member, was posted on a rise of ground 300 yards in front of the enemy and when it opened fire, did much to disorganize the Indians by its noise and well directed shots. The rest of the army charged the works and by a flanking movement so threatened the enemy's rear that he hastily retreated, leaving his dead and his equipment on the field, and all within a few minutes of the beginning of the action. The American army lost eight men and the Indians twelve in the Battle of Newtown but the Indians were so disheartened by the results of the fight that they offered no further effective resistance during the campaign.

On September 3rd, after burning two nearby towns, the army continued its march of destruction to the north, along the east side of Seneca Lake to the Seneca capital, Kanadesaga, at its foot, and then westward through the Finger Lakes region to Kanaghsaws, at the head of Conesus Lake, which they reached on September 13th.

While the army was delayed by the necessity of bridging a swamp, General Sullivan ordered Lieutenant Thomas Boyd of the Riflemen to take five or six men and, in the night, discover the location of the Indian town which he thought to be just ahead. Boyd very foolishly enlarged his party until it contained twenty-nine and so made it almost inevitable that he would be discovered by the Indians. As it happened, however, he passed in the dark a large force of Indians and Tories under Colonel Butler, which was waiting in a perfectly concealed ambuscade for the advance of Sullivan's army. Boyd made certain observations and sent four men back to report. As it began to grow light, he and the famous frontiersman Timothy Murphy, leaving the others asleep, started to examine the Indian town with more care, when they surprised four Indians, one of whom Murphy promptly shot and scalped. The others escaped, however, and gave the alarm. Butler immediately thought that Sullivan's entire army was upon him and so his Indians

d in a panic, thus spoiling their carefully planned ambush and probably saving the American army from a repetition of Braddock's defeat.

But before retreating, Butler and his Indians surrounded Boyd and his men who, with their backs to a clump of trees, fought bravely until fifteen of them were shot down. Eight, however, including Timothy Murphy, succeeded, almost miraculously, in making their escape, while Boyd, with his sergeant, Michael Barker, was captured. They were carried by the retreating Indians to Little Beard's Town not far away, and most horribly tortured to death by the infuriated Indians who, by Boyd's sudden arrival in their rear, had been cheated of their expected victory over Sullivan's army. It has been said that there is no record in our frontier history of any tortures so terrible as those practiced on the brave young scout, Thomas Boyd, and a reading of the details of his unspeakably horrible death amply bears out this assertion.

The following day, September 14th, the expedition moved forward to the Senesee towns, which they destroyed, with their well-built houses and their hundreds of acres of corn, beans, squashes, and other vegetables and fruits. At Little Beard's Town alone they burned 128 houses and between fifteen and twenty thousand bushels of corn. The next day, the work of destruction being complete and their lack of provisions making it necessary for the army to give up the thought of pressing on to Niagara, the order to about-face was given and the homeward march was begun.

Lieutenant Gore's diary ends with the arrival of the expedition at Kanadesaga on September 19th. From this point the main army returned over its original route, several small detachments being sent out, notably the ones which went around Cayuga Lake, to wipe out what few Indian settlements could be found on the way home. The army arrived at Tioga on September 30th and at Wyoming on October 7th, where Lieutenant Gore returned to his former post. The expedition reached Easton on the fifteenth and after a rest of two or three days, the various units marched back whence they came.

Washington had planned the campaign to take place just at the time when the Indians' crops had reached maturity and it was too late to plant others. The disaster was, therefore, a terrible one for the Iroquois. Forty-one of their villages had been burned and 200,000 bushels of corn destroyed, as well as quantities of other vegetables and thousands of fruit trees. This important result was obtained with the loss of only forty-one American soldiers — one for each village destroyed. Mary Jemison, the famous "White woman of the Senecas" who was saving the life of an Indian among the Senecas and sharing their hardships during

this severest of winters, said, in the story of her life as recorded by Seaver, that there was nothing left, not enough to keep a child.

The great Ho-de-no-sau-nee, the Confederacy of the Iroquois, was broken forever. Small British and Indian war parties made sporadic raids along the frontiers to the end of the war but there were no more massacres on a large scale. Driven by starvation to Fort Niagara during the following winter, the coldest on record, the Iroquois suffered greatly and many died of hunger and exposure. It was a bitter blow and a severe handicap to the British to be compelled to feed the Indians instead of the Indians feeding them. Their once powerful allies had become objects of charity, but in their need the British had almost nothing to give them, for they also felt the pinch of famine as a result of the wise but drastic plan of General Washington, which had been carried out so successfully by General Sullivan.

Though the campaign was highly successful from the military point of view, its greatest importance to our American life came when, after the war was over, Sullivan's soldiers and their friends flocked back to the Genesee country and became the pioneers of the Military Tract, the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and the Holland Purchase. Many rich and fertile farms had been added to the State and now came hundreds of the Revolutionary soldiers and the former Iroquois captives, who already knew the country, to cultivate the rolling hills and fertile valleys and to raise up the cities of Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. Many a soldier of Sullivan's army won an honorable place on this new frontier. Their graves can be found in the cemeteries of the villages they founded in the seven-teen-nineties and eighteen-hundreds, and in many cases, their descendants are still leaders in the economic and social life of the towns and cities in which the soldiers of Sullivan's army were pioneers.

LIEUTENANT OBADIAH GORE, JR.

The Connecticut Yankees who first settled the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania could have had no more able representative in their civil and military affairs than the stalwart and handsome young blacksmith, Obadiah Gore. His family had pioneered in the new world from the year 1637, when John Gore of Waltham Abbey, England, first settled in Roxbury.

Obadiah's father, Obadiah Gore, Sr.* was a man of considerable means and position. He had risen to the rank of Captain in the colonial militia of his native town of Norwich, Connecticut, some years (1766) before he became one of the pioneers of the Susquehanna Company and moved to the Wyoming Valley in

* Born July 26, 1714, died of smallpox January 10, 1779, married Hannah Parke (born July 3, 1721, died August 14, 1804).

770. Sturdy old Captain Gore, then in his sixty-fourth year, was one of the handful of elderly men to stay behind and defend the women and children who had fled to Forty Fort on the approach of the British and Indians on the fateful third of July, 1778. He was well represented in the field, however, for his five sons and two sons-in-law then on duty with the local militia were among those who bravely marched out from the fort in their vain attempt to dispute the advance of the enemy in the Battle of Wyoming.

When the smoke of battle and of burning homes had cleared away from the beautiful valley, five of the young men of the Gore household lay dead upon the field. Little wonder that the elder son, Lieutenant Obadiah Gore, Jr., who was then serving with General Gates at White Plains, was very ready to join General Sullivan the following year in the campaign which was to punish the Indians and Tories for their depredations on the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania, and forever crush the power of the great Iroquois League of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee. Lieutenant Gore had not only lost three brothers and two brothers-in-law, killed in action (Silas, Asa and George Gore, John Murphy and Timothy Pierce), but his brother, Lieutenant Daniel was seriously wounded in the arm and his brother Samuel was permanently injured in the retreat after the battle, while they all lost their homes and property, the loss of Captain Obadiah Gore, Sr., alone being over £300, a large amount for even a man of means to lose in those days.

The author of the present diary, Lieutenant Obadiah Gore, Jr., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 7, 1744, the first of a family of ten children. He learned the trade of blacksmith in his native town and, on March 27, 1764, married Anna, daughter of Richardson and Sarah (Plumb) Avery, of Groton, Connecticut (born December 18, 1744).

In the autumn of 1762, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and his brother Daniel accompanied the first group of New England settlers to the Wyoming Valley — or Westmoreland, as they preferred to call it. During this first visit, Obadiah and his brother probably acted merely as agents for their father, a member of the Susquehanna Company, and had no thought of a long stay or immediate settlement. In the spring of 1769 Obadiah, with his brothers Daniel and Silas, joined the party of settlers led by Major Durkee and came to Wyoming where they spent the summer. As Obadiah, as well as his brother Daniel, was a skilled blacksmith, he no doubt found much work to do in the building of the new settlement of Wilkes-Barré. On casting about for a suitable fuel for his forge in the pioneer community he unconsciously made himself famous in the industrial history of the country, for he was the first to use anthracite for fuel, not only in America but

in the world.* Obadiah Gore, Jr., was active in both Pennamite wars, and in 1771 took part in the siege and capture of Fort Wyoming, for which service he was admitted as a proprietor in the town of Wilkes-Barré where he was soon the owner of considerable property.

In June, 1772, Obadiah Gore, Jr., was made a member of the Wyoming Committee of Settlers and for the next thirty years he was a prominent citizen of the Wyoming Valley. Early in 1772 he was made Town Clerk of Wilkes-Barré, and in the fall of that year he was sent with an important memorial to the General Assembly at New Haven. We catch another glimpse of him in 1775, quietly surveying for the Susquehanna Company the fertile fields of the beautiful Wyoming Valley, so soon to be soaked with the blood of his brothers and neighbors, dying to protect their families and the farms they had wrested from the wilderness.

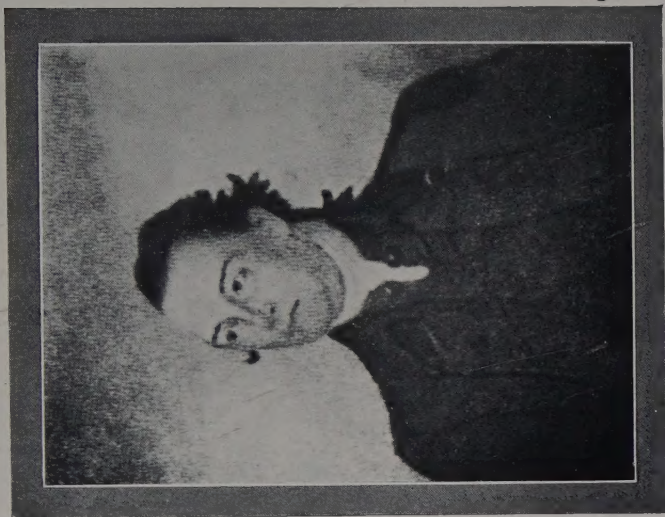
When the storm of war broke over the valley, Obadiah Gore, Jr., had already served as a member of the Committee of Correspondence for the town of Westmoreland (elected August 8, 1775), and so it was to be expected that he would be one of the first to answer the call to arms. In the summer of 1776 he gathered some twenty young men about him and joined, with a lieutenant's commission, a rifle company being recruited by the State of New York. As these recruits were Connecticut men, they were transferred to Colonel Samuel Wyllys' third regiment of the Connecticut Line. Harvey, in his *History of Wilkes-Barré*, Vol. 1, p. 833, states that Gore was "appointed to be First Lieutenant" by the Connecticut General Assembly in October, 1776. According to *Craft's History of Bradford County, Pennsylvania*, p. 360, Gore enlisted in Colonel Isaac Nichols' regiment of the Continental Army and served for six years, but no verification of this statement has been found by the present writer and it is probably an error. Craft further states that Gore was commissioned Lieutenant by John Hancock on October 11, 1776, and again by John Jay on March 16, 1779. These would be commissions in the Continental Army as distinct from the Connecticut organization. Though this statement of Craft's has also remained unverified, it is probably true.

In a letter of September 17, 1929, the Adjutant General of the State of Connecticut gave the writer the following record of Obadiah Gore's Revolutionary service in that state: "Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, January 1, 1777, in 4th company (Capt. John Barnard's), in 3d regiment, Connecticut Line, Col. Samuel Wyllys and Lt. Col. Zebulon Butler commanding; on duty at Westmoreland

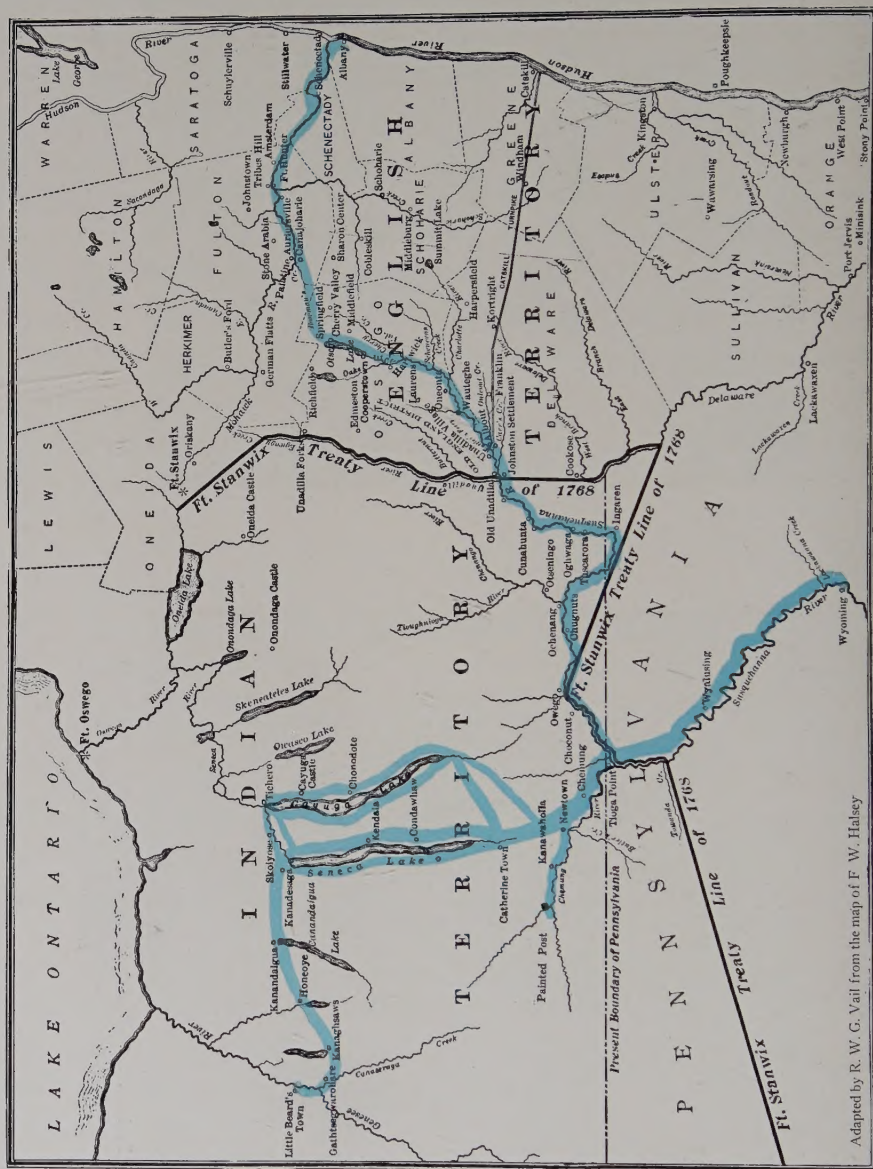
* O. J. Harvey: *History of Wilkes-Barré*. Wilkes-Barré. 1909. Vol. 2, p. 833; J. D. Dana: *Manual of mineralogy*. 3. ed. New Haven, 1851, p. 90.



LIEUT. OBADIAH GORE, JR. (AT THE AGE OF 40.)
 From original crayon in Wyoming Historical
 and Geological Society



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN
 From original painting by Tenney, in State House,
 Concord, New Hampshire



Adapted by R. W. G. Vail from the map of F. W. Halsey

THE ROUTE OF THE SULLIVAN-CLINTON EXPEDITION

Wyoming Valley] Pa.; in Sullivan's Indian Expedition, June – August, 1779; retired by consolidations [of the 3d and 4th regiments], January 1, 1781, residence Wyoming. Lt. Gore lived at Wyoming and joined the Continental Army with about twenty men; was assigned to the 3d or Wyllys regiment and served with it until January 1, 1781." D. A. R. lineage No. 8810 adds that while in Wyllys' regiment he served on the Hudson and in the Jerseys.

Though Lieutenant Gore was doubtless a member of the fourth company, third regiment, Connecticut Line, pretty continuously from 1776 to 1781, he seems to have been assigned to service in the Wyoming Valley a considerable part of the time. This territory was then claimed by Connecticut and so it was natural that local Connecticut troops should be rushed back to the valley for its protection from time to time as the need arose. The frontier defense units were perhaps not very military and so the thirty-five year old blacksmith-surveyor-lieutenant probably found regular line troops under his command one day and militia the next, or a mixture of both with an Oneida, Stockbridge, or Mohegan Indian thrown in. But the make-up of his command doubtless worried him little if his men knew the woods and were able to handle their long flintlock rifles.

Lieutenant Gore's service in Westchester County, along the Hudson and in the Jerseys kept him from home from 1776 until immediately after the Battle of Wyoming, when he was sent, probably at his own earnest desire, to join Colonel Butler at Fort Penn (the present Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania), at which post he appeared about July 18, 1778, some two weeks after the Wyoming Massacre. He probably spent most of the fall and winter of 1778–9 at the Wyoming Post at Wilkes-Barré, together with a dozen men of his third Connecticut Line. In addition to his military duties, Lieutenant Gore found time to continue actively as a citizen of Wilkes-Barré and we find him appointed Justice of the Peace for the County of Westmoreland in May, 1779, an office to which he was reappointed for three succeeding years. From 1779 through 1783 he was also Clerk of the Probate and County Courts and Recorder of Deeds. In December, 1779, he was elected Town Clerk of Wilkes-Barré; in 1782, Treasurer of the county; and in October, 1781, and May and October, 1782, he was one of the two Representatives from Westmoreland in the General Assembly of Connecticut. It took a man of no mean ability to fill so many locally important military and civil posts in those days of frontier terror and confusion, when Indian raids were constantly expected, Tories and backwoods renegades made frequent trouble, and the sick and destitute demanded prompt and sympathetic care.

We can imagine, however, that Lieutenant Gore was hardly satisfied with garrison duties and civil affairs while the Iroquois remained unpunished. The death of his brothers and neighbors in the Battle of Wyoming and the destruction of all their homes and hopes called for retribution, and so when General Washington decided to send an army to punish the warriors of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee and their British allies from Fort Niagara, we may be sure that Lieutenant Gore was very prompt to volunteer for service in the campaign, when Sullivan's army marched from Wilkes-Barré into the Indian country.

The military records of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York give no clue as to what unit of General Sullivan's army Lieutenant Gore joined. There is no doubt, however, that he was in the third brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Edward Hand, for in his diary for August 7th he refers to "the Light Infantry and our Riflemen." As all the riflemen were in Hand's brigade, this identifies Gore's unit, for he calls them "our Riflemen." Lieutenant Gore also states in his diary for August 8th that they "marched to Wysocks." Craft tells us that on this date "Hand's brigade [which formed the advance guard of the army,] went two miles farther [than the rest of the army] to the Wysox" [before camping for the night] and that the main army did not reach that point until the following day. This again identifies Gore with Hand's brigade. But he was not in the fourth Pennsylvania regiment or the Rifle Corps of that brigade, for on August 24th he says in the diary: "The 4th Pa. regt. & the Rifle Corps joined our Brigade." It is quite improbable that he joined the German Battalion or the Artillery Regiment of that brigade and as the eleventh Pennsylvania regiment contained few men from his own locality, it is doubtful if Lieutenant Gore joined it. The only remaining units in the brigade were Captain Simon Spalding's Independent Wyoming Company and Captain John Franklin's Wyoming Militia, of neither of which units can a muster roll be found. We do know, however, that Lieutenant Obadiah Gore's brother Daniel was also a Lieutenant in the expedition (Harvey's History of Wilkes-Barré, Vol. 2, p. 836) and that Daniel served as Lieutenant under Captain John Franklin in the spring of 1780 (Ibid., p. 1229). It is probable, therefore, that he held the same rank in Franklin's Company of Wyoming Militia which had been specially organized to take part in the Sullivan campaign a few months earlier. With Daniel already in Franklin's company, we may hazard a guess that his brother Obadiah accompanied him on

the Sullivan campaign as a lieutenant in the same company of volunteers. One of the brothers is mentioned, but which there is no way of knowing, in the Orderly Book of Hand's Brigade in the Sullivan Expedition for July 28, 1779, where a soldier is ordered to join the "Detachment of Lt. Gore." (Pa. Archives, Ser. 6, Vol. 14, p. 61).

At the close of the Revolution, Lieutenant Obadiah Gore, Jr., in 1784, removed from Wilkes-Barré to what is now Sheshequin, Bradford County, on the left bank of the Susquehanna. Here he built the first frame house (1787) and the first distillery in the township, and as early as 1791 had established a store which he conducted until 1821. He immediately took a prominent place in local affairs and was selected as one of the advisers of the Boundary Commission which determined the state line between Pennsylvania and New York. In 1787 he was commissioned Justice of the Peace and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which latter position he held until 1791, when he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Courts of Luzerne County and served until 1804. He also served in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1788 to 1790.

"Judge Gore," as he was generally called after the war, was a splendid example of the intelligent, benevolent, self-made man of affairs who sometimes rises head and shoulders above his neighbors in a frontier community without losing the respect and affection of his acquaintances. Dignified, pleasing in manner, generous in aiding the unfortunate or in helping settle a knotty problem in personal or community affairs, his name became a household word among the pioneers of the region. His crayon portrait at the age of forty, which we reproduce, is now owned by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

In addition to the store, which he kept in a part of his home, Judge Gore had an extensive farm where, after the manner of the well-to-do farmers of his day, he carried on many experiments for the improvement of agriculture, including the raising of silk worms which so many men of his time vainly hoped could be successfully introduced into America.

Judge Gore married Anna Avery and had five children to carry on his name: Captain Avery Gore, Welthea Ann (Gore) Spalding, Hannah (Gore) Durkee, Anna (Gore) Shepard, and Sally (Gore) Cash. Judge Obadiah Gore died at his home in Sheshequin, March 21, 1821, and his wife died there April 24, 1829.

When Judge Gore had reached his fifty-ninth year, the famous ornithologist

Alexander Wilson visited him and left a beautiful picture of the Judge's home and surroundings in his poem, "The Foresters":

" 'Twas now dull twilight, trudging on we keep,
Where giddy Breakneck nods above the steep;
And down the darkening forest slowly steer,
Where woods, receding, showed a dwelling near,
A painted frame, tall barracks filled with hay,
Clean white-washed railings raised along the way,
Young poplars, mixed with weeping willows green,
Rose o'er the gate and fringed the walk within;
An air of neatness, gracing all around,
Bespoke that courtesy we so quickly found;
The aged Judge, in grave apparel dressed,
To cushion'd chairs invites each weary guest;
O'er the rich carpet bids the table rise,
With all the sweets that India's clime supplies;
And supper served with elegance, the glass
In sober circuit was allowed to pass.
The reverend sire, with sons and grandsons round,
Ruddy as health, by summer suns embrowned,
Inquires our road and news with modest mien;
Tells of the countries he himself has seen,
His Indian battles, midnight ambushades,
Wounds and captivity in the forest glades;
And with such winning, interesting store
Of wildwood tales and literary lore
Beguiles the evening and enthrals each heart,
That, though sleep summons, we are loath to part.
And e'en in bed reposed, the listening ear
Seemed still the accents of the sage to hear."

MANUSCRIPT OF THE GORE DIARY

The New York Public Library secured in 1928, from one of his descendants, two Revolutionary War manuscript record books of Thomas Grosvenor of Pomfret, Conn. [Sept. 20, 1744 – July 11, 1825], Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Inspector General of the Continental Army, and at different times, Lieutenant Colonel commanding the first, third, and fourth regiments of the Connecticut Line.

With one of these volumes, which contains a contemporary transcript in Grosvenor's autograph of military letters which he sent between the years 1781 and 1784, we have no present concern.

The other volume, which the owner called a "Minute Book," is a miscellaneous military commonplace book, kept by Colonel Grosvenor in the year 1779, with a few entries added in 1780-1782. At this time Grosvenor was Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Samuel Wyllys' third regiment, General Parsons' first brigade of the Connecticut Line in the Continental Army.

The volume contains, among other records, copies of various general orders, inspector's returns made by Grosvenor as Sub-Inspector, resolutions of Congress and of the General Assembly of Connecticut, a very valuable return of some 400 recruits (giving names, addresses, date of enlistment, enlisting officer, manner of enlistment and regiment), various lists of Connecticut Line officers, and miscellaneous accounts.

The most interesting item in the volume is a transcript of "A Diary or Journal kept by Lieut. Obadiah Gore in Major General Sullivan's [sic] March to Genesee River," which fills eighteen pages of the Minute Book and is preceded by "General Sullivan's Order of March and Attack" (4 p.), a sketch of the order of march and of battle (1 p.), a map of the route (1 p.), and is followed by General Washington's special order commending Sullivan's army for its success (2 p.), all of which is in the autograph of Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor.

The question naturally arises: How did Colonel Grosvenor happen to copy Lieutenant Gore's diary into his military minute book? The answer seems fairly obvious. At the time of Lieutenant Gore's return to the Wyoming Valley a few days after the battle and massacre, he was an officer of the third Connecticut Line, of which Grosvenor was Lieutenant-Colonel. After the Sullivan campaign Lieutenant Gore undoubtedly reported back to his own regiment, from which he had been temporarily detached, and found his Lieutenant-Colonel, who was a young man of his own age, exceedingly interested in the details of the campaign. As Gore was one of the few Connecticut Line officers to see service in that campaign, his commanding officer was doubtless very glad of the chance to learn its details from a participant, and so, in all probability, borrowed and copied Gore's journal, map, diagram and all, into his Minute Book. Lieutenant Gore's original journal has apparently not survived the vicissitudes of frontier life but Colonel Grosvenor's copy was, fortunately, saved by his family.

Another manuscript copy of the Gore diary has come down to us and is preserved among the Jared Sparks papers in the Harvard College Library. This transcript is apparently also in the autograph of Colonel Grosvenor, being no

doubt copied by him from his Minute Book for the use of some friend or fellow officer, from whom it passed to Jared Sparks.

The Sparks transcript of the diary was published in the *Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society*, Vol. XIX (1926), p. 219–235, without the supplemental material but including a facsimile of the Sparks copy of the map.

A comparison of the published Sparks map with the Grosvenor map shows them to be almost identical. The Sparks map appears to have been copied from the Grosvenor map, for certain details are omitted in the former, including the hills on the west bank of the Susquehanna, the Indian town Kendoy [Kendaia] and the indication of mileage along Seneca Lake. On the other hand, the spelling of "Alleg[h]any Mountains" has been improved by the use of two *ls*. The geographical names in both maps are in the same handwriting — that of Colonel Grosvenor. It would therefore seem that the Sparks map is a simplified copy of that in the Grosvenor transcript, with certain unessentials omitted but with one mistake of the latter corrected.

The diary as here published is spelled, capitalized and punctuated as in the Grosvenor manuscript, which appears to be a literal copy of the original which was hastily recorded in the field with no thought as to its literary form.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Only a few of the more important sources used in the foregoing introduction and in the notes are listed. A valuable but incomplete bibliography of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, by Mr. Grenville M. Ingalsbe appears, among other Sullivan campaign material, in *New York State Historical Association Proceedings*, 1906, volume 7, p. 37–70. It is hoped that the volume to be published shortly by the State of New York will bring this bibliography up to date.

The invaluable: "Journals of the military expedition of Major General John Sullivan against the Six Nations of Indians in 1779," edited by George S. Conover, Auburn, 1887, which was published by New York State at the time of the centennial of the campaign, must remain the cornerstone of all studies of this episode of our history. An excellent brief history of the campaign is A. Tiffany Norton's: "History of Sullivan's campaign against the Iroquois." Lima, 1879. Much of value appears in Thomas C. Amory's: "The military services and public life of Major-General John Sullivan." Boston, 1868; in Henry O'Rielly's: "Notices of Sullivan's campaign." Rochester, 1842; and in J. E. Seaver's: "Life of Mary Jemison." New York, 1925, which gives the Indian point of view. O. J. Harvey's: "A history of Wilkes-Barré. Wilkes-Barré, 1909, is of the

reatest value, not only for the study of the Wyoming battle and massacre but also for the Sullivan campaign and for the life of Obadiah Gore and his contemporaries. Charles Miner's History of Wyoming. Philadelphia, 1845, and the well known works by Stone and Peck are also valuable, though largely superseded by Harvey. The published works of Washington and George Clinton have also been consulted, with a large number of less important sources. The essay by David Craft in the volume edited by George S. Conover, still remains the most important study of the campaign.

THE DIARY OF LIEUTENANT OBADIAH GORE, JR., IN THE SULLIVAN-CLINTON
CAMPAIGN OF 1779 AGAINST THE IROQUOIS INDIANS

[Order of March and Attack.*]

General Sullivan's Order of March & Attack into the Country of the Seneca Indians from Easton in Pennsylvania issued in Orders 24th of May 1779

Light Troops Brigr Genl Hand	{ Amands Schöts 6 Companies of Rangers Morgan's Corps & all Volunteers	
General Maxwells Brigade	{ Dayton Ogden Shreeve Spencer }	To form the Right of the first Line
General Poor's Brigade	{ Cilly Scammell Read Cortland }	To form the Left of the first Line
General Clinton's Brigade	{ Livingston's Ganseworth Dubois. Alden }	To form the second Line or Reserve

The Right of the first Line to be covered by 100 Men drafted from Maxwell's Brigade: The Left to be covered by 100 men drafted from Poors each Flank of the 2d Line to be covered by 50 Men drafted from Clintons Brigade. The flanking Division on the Right to consist of Heartlys & Pattens Regiments with a

* No attempt has been made to correct the spelling. The correct roster is given in Conover, p. 315-329.

Draft of 100 Men from the Line. The flanking Division on the Left to consist of the German Regiment & 100 Men from the Line.

The Order of Battle & of March are represented on the annexed Plan & are to be adhered to all Times when the Situation of the Country will possibly admit & when a Deviation takes Place it must be carried no farther than the Necessity of that Line requires. The Light Corps will advance by the Right of Companies in Files & keep at least One Mile in Front.

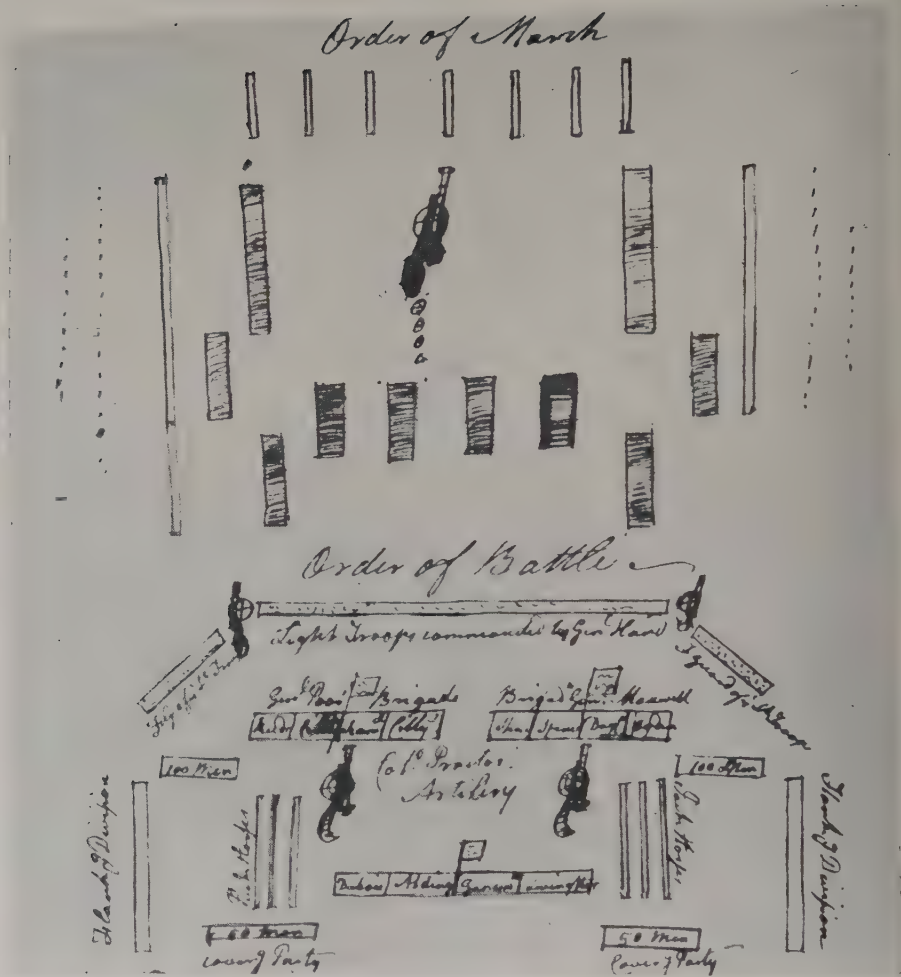
Maxwells Brigade will advance by its Left by Files Sections or Platoons as the Country will admit. Poors Brigade by its Right in the same Manner Clin-
tons Brigade will advance by the Right of Regiment in Platoons Sections or Files as the Country will admit of.

All the Covering Parties & flanking Divisions on the Right will advance by the Left those on the Left of the Army will advance by the Right The Artillery & Pack Horses will march in the Center Should the Army be attacked in Front while on its March the light Troops will immediately Form to repulse the Enemy The flanking Division will endeavour to gain the Flanks & Rear of the Enemy whilst the Line is forming. The Pack Horses will in all Cases fall into the Position represented in the annexed Plan Should the Enemy attack on either Flank the flanking Division attacked will form a Front & sustain the Attack untill reinforced in which Case a Party of the Corps is to be immediately detached to gain the Enemy. Flanks & Rear, the Covering Parties of the 2d Line will face & Form a front to the Enemy, the covering Parties of the first Line will move to sustain it whilst the Flanking Division face about & endeavour to gain the Flanks & Rear should the Light Troops be driven back they will pass through the Intervals of the main Army & form in the Rear: should the Enemy in an Engagement with the Army when formed endeavour either Flank, the covering Party will move up to lengthen the Line & so much as may be found necessary from the flanking Division will display to prevent the Attempt from succeeding The Light Corps will have their advance & Flank Parties at a good Distance from the main Body The Flanking Divisions will furnish flank Guards and the 2d Line rear Guards for the main Army.

When we find the Light Troops engaged with the Enemy in Front; the Front of the Pack Horses will halt & the rear will close up, while the Columns in a small Distance close & display; which will bring the Horses in the Position represented in the Plan for the Order of Battle. Should the attack be made on either Flank or in Rear the Horses must be kept in the Position they are at the Commencement of the Attack unless other Orders are given.



REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL MAP OF THE SULLIVAN-CLINTON CAMPAIGN,
FROM THE GORE MANUSCRIPT



REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL DIAGRAM SHOWING ORDER OF MARCH AND ORDER OF BATTLE, FROM THE GORE MANUSCRIPT

A DIARY OR JOURNAL KEPT BY LIEUT. OBADIAH GORE IN MAJOR GENERAL
SULIVANS MARCH TO GENESEE RIVER

1779 July 31st: The army left Wyoming¹ & marched to Lackawana² 9 miles, and encamped on the North Side of ye river. The Boats did not come up — they sank one loaded with Ammunition.³

Augt 1st: Marched at 4 o'clock P M & went to Wylatomank⁴ 7 Miles.

2d: Lay in Camp all Day — David Brown was wounded.⁵

3d: Marched at 6 o'clock A M & went to Tunkhannack 10 Miles.

4th: Marched at 5 o'clock A M & went to a black walnut Bottom⁶ two Indians were discovered near Meshoppin.

5th: Marched to Wyalusing.⁷ Wm. Stewart⁸ left a Man sick alone at his Provers Encampment and when Relief was sent him the next Day they found him dead also one fell from the Boat when on the Way to Wyalusing and was drowned,⁹ and another died very sudden immediately after the Arrival of the Army at Wyalusing the same Day.¹⁰

6th: Lay in Camp all day at evening Lt. Cramer¹¹ & 3 of our Men went out a Scout for some Days — and we were ordered to march tomorrow Morning at 7 o'clock.

7th: It rained hard in the Morning upon which we were ordered not to march this Day at 12 o'clock the Light Infantry & our Rifle Men were ordered on a Scout & returned without any Discovery.

¹ Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

² Lackawanna (Delaware: "Lechau-Hanneck," Iroquois: "Hazirok," meaning the forks of a stream) River, flows south-west into the Susquehanna ("winding river").

³ Colonel Thomas Proctor of the artillery commanded the fleet of 214 boats containing the military supplies, the rations and camp equipment being transported overland by a pack train of 1200 horses.

⁴ Quailutimack, meaning "we came unawares upon them." Present town of Wyoanna, situated on the river, with the steep mountain behind it.

⁵ Accidentally wounded in side by a tomahawk. David Brown of Captain Simon Spalding's Independent Wyoming Company, may have been David P. Brown of Pottsville, Pa., or one of the Browns who settled in Pittston, Pa., in 1776.

⁶ "Black Walnut" is still preserved as the name of a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point.

⁷ Site of the Monsey Indian town established in 1754 and of the famous Moravian mission "Friedenshutten," established in 1763 and removed to Ohio in 1772. Prior to the Revolution this was the largest white settlement above Wyoming but it was wiped out by the Indian raids of 1777-8.

⁸ Perhaps William Stewart, born 1729, died in Hanover, Dauphin County, Pa., July 14, 1803. His elder brother, Captain Lazarus Stewart came from Lancaster County to Wyoming with the "Paxton Boys" and took part in the Pennamite war. George Grant's diary says that the man died of "the Falling sickness" and John Jenkins' diary says that he was a member of "Stewart's bullock-guard." Craft's address says he belonged to Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's Second New York Regiment.

⁹ George Grant's diary says: "One of Colonel Proctor's artillery." Thomas Grant's diary adds that he was a fifer. John Jenkins' diary speaks of him as "one of the boatmen."

¹⁰ Sergeant Martin Johnson of the Second New Jersey Regiment. It had been a very hot day, the march was ten miles long, the soldier was a hard drinker but would not give in and so died of exhaustion and sun-stroke. (Summarized from Dr. Ebenezer Elmer's diary, and others.)

¹¹ Lieutenant Jacob Cremer of the "German Battalion."

Augt 8th: Marched at 5 o'clock & went to Wysocks¹² on our way we met Lieut. Cranmer with his Party that was sent out the 6th who had discovered the Tracks of some Indian Spies. General Sullivan's Health¹³ not permitting him to Ride he came this Day in the Boats which with the Main Army did not come farther than the Standing Stone¹⁴ about 3 miles back of the Light Troops.

9th: Waited untill 10 o'clock for the Army to come up at which Time we marched to the upper Shashequin Falls;¹⁵ which is a large Peice of Bottom Land that the whole Army encamped upon it at Night — This Day passing a narrow Defile upon the Side of Breakneck Mountain three Oxen fell down the Bank & killed themselves and in the Evening one of the small Boats loaded with flour was stove & her Loading Lost by reason of Darkness.

10th: Lay in Camp. A large Scout was sent this Day up to Tioga¹⁶ & found a Milch Cow & returned without any other Discovery.

11th: Marched at 7 o'clock & in about one Mile the whole Army forded the River & marched upon the West Side about Five miles to Tioga We forded that & encamped in the Forks,¹⁷ about 1½ Miles from the Mouth — At Evening Lieut Jenkin[s]¹⁸ with a party went near to Chemong¹⁹ to reconoitre the Town discovered some of the Enemy's Horses & Cattle.

¹² Wysox Creek.

¹³ General Sullivan was ill during the entire campaign. Continued ill health and vexation over unjust criticism caused him to resign from the army shortly after the return of the expedition.

¹⁴ Standing Stone, a famous landmark. A large and long rock had broken away from the mountain above and, in falling, had landed upright in the shallow water near the west bank of the river.

¹⁵ Present town of Sheshequin, Bradford County, Pa., across the river from the present Ulster which is on the site of the old Indian village of Sheshequin, destroyed by Colonel Hartley's expedition in 1778. This Indian town was the site of a Moravian mission, removed in 1772 farther west. It is most famous as being Queen Esther's town. She was the granddaughter of Madame Montour, daughter of French Margaret, and sister of Catharine Montour, whose town was at the head of Seneca Lake. Queen Esther's son was slain the day before the battle of Wyoming, which so crazed and infuriated her that she butchered many helpless victims at Wyoming the following day during the massacre. She was the wife of Chief Echobund, the head chief of Sheshequin village.

¹⁶ Now Athens, Bradford County, Pa.

¹⁷ Now Athens, Pa., on the peninsula between the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers.

¹⁸ Lieutenant John Jenkins was born in New London, Connecticut, November 27, 1751. He migrated to the Wyoming Valley with his father in 1769. He was an active participant in the Pennamite and Revolutionary wars. In November, 1777, he was captured by the Indians and carried a prisoner to Niagara and later to Montreal. During the spring of 1778, while on a journey to a great Indian conference in New York State he escaped and after a most difficult and arduous journey reached home in time to take part in the Harley expedition against Tioga in the summer of 1778. During the early part of 1779, he visited General Washington at his headquarters and with him planned the Sullivan expedition, in which he acted as chief guide of the army. This party included several of the best men in the army. It was commanded by Captain John N. Cummings of the Second New Jersey Regiment (entered the service as First Lieutenant, November 29, 1775; became Lieutenant-Colonel December 29, 1781; commanded the Third Regiment, February 11, 1783); and included Captain (later Colonel) John Franklin of Wyoming, one of the great men of the Pennsylvania frontier and five others. The famous scout Moses Van Campen, according to his life by Hubbard, was one of the party.

¹⁹ Chemung, an important Indian town of about fifty or sixty houses three miles above the present town of that name.

12th: Lieut. Jenkins returned & our whole Brigade who were able to march were ordered out together with Part of General Poor's Brigade we

13th: marched all Night & at Day Break reached the lower End of Chemong flats where the Enemys advance Picket were posted, they evacuated it without discharging a gun & alarmed the Town that when we surrounded it the Folks were all gone from Home — however we pursued them about one Mile above the Town & were fired upon from an Ambuscade²⁰ of about 40 or 50 of the Enemy in about 6 miles we gained the Heighth where the Enemy were — After we had reconnoitered the Woods round we returned & burnt the Town & proceeded to destroy the Corn in effecting that Col. Cilly of General Poor's Brigade was fired upon by the Enemy they returned the Fire which routed them the second Time after we had destroyed the Town Corn & we returned at Night to Tioga much fatigued.

14th: Lay in Camp all Day.

15th: A Number of Cattle Drivers over on the South Side of Tioga after the Cattle &c were fired upon by a Party of Indians Jabez Elliot²¹ was killed & scalped and one other wounded also one missing.

16th: A Detachment of 900 Men from the Army under the command of General Poor & Hand were sent with eight Days Provisions up the Susquehannah River to meet General Clinton.

17th: Lay in Camp at about sun set a Party of Indians attacked a Number of Packhorse Drivers that were after their Horses & killed one²² wounded another they both belonged to the German Battalion a Scout was sent in Quest of them but to no Purpose.

18th: Lay in Camp at 11 o'clock Doctr. Rogers²³ delivered a Funeral Sermon occasioned by the Death of Capt Davis²⁴ and Lieut Jones Members of the Society of Free Masons. this Day there was so great a Demand for Men for Guards Pickets & Scouts that there was only four Privates off Duty in the whole Brigade.

19th: Lay in Camp Nothing happened worthy of Notice.

²⁰ Six men were killed, three officers and six men wounded, including Captain Franklin.

²¹ Jabez Elliot, son of Henry and Mary (Keigwin) Elliot, was the brother of Joseph Elliot, who escaped from Queen Esther's massacre of the prisoners on the night following the Battle of Wyoming. He was a young pack horse driver.

²² Philip Helter of Philadelphia. The other was severely wounded in the arm.

²³ Rev. John Rodgers, D. D., of New York.

²⁴ Captain Joseph Davis of the 11th Pennsylvania and Lieutenant William Jones of the Delaware regiments who were massacred April 23, 1779, by the Indians as they were marching with a detachment for the relief of the garrison at Wyoming. A monument erected at Laurel Run marks the place where they fell. They were reinterred in Wilkes-Barré, in the cemetery corner of North Washington and East Market Streets and removed to the Hollenback cemetery when the City Hall was built. The funeral sermon preached by Dr. Rodgers was to have been delivered at their reinterment but was postponed on account of a rain coming on. The text preached was the first clause in the seventh chapter of Job "Remember my life is but wind."

20th: Lay in Camp in the morning a Boat came from Genl. Clintons Army who informed they were at Owago²⁵ about 24 Miles distant it rained all Day kept close in our Quarters.

21st: Still lay in Camp.

22d: At about 11 o'clock the Detachment under the Command of General Poor & Hand that marched from here the 16th returned in Company with General Clinton's Brigade & upward of 200 Battoes Pieces of Cannon &c They received a Compliment of the Discharge of 13 Cannon from our Artillery & three Huzzas from which they proceeded down to the other Encampment.

23d: Received Orders to make Preparation for Marching the 25th into the Indian Country. Arrangements of Regiments &c were made in the Brigades in the afternoon Capt. Kimball²⁶ of Colo Cilly's Regt was killed by the accidental discharge of a Gun & one other wounded.

24th: The 4th Pensnylvania regimt & the Rifle Corps joined our Brigade — we left our Encampmt about 3 o'clock P M and marched about 100 Rods in Front and there encamped at Night — this day another Gun was accidentally discharged in the lower Encampment that wounded a Man²⁷ in the Thigh we were ordered to march tomorrow Morning.

25th: Were detained by the Commissary & Q M Departments in the Morning at about 10 o'clock 3 Indians came into Camp said to be Friend Indians from Oneida²⁸ and about the same Time of Day it began to rain & continued while just Night this Day John Cary²⁹ came into Camp in Company with 2 Expresses from Fort Pitt We were ordered to march at 8 o'clock tomorrow Morning.

26th: The whole Army Marched at 12 o'clock & advanced four Miles and encamped with a View of Crossing Tioga in the Morning but the River had risen over Night near three Feet.

²⁵ Owego, N. Y.

²⁶ Benjamin Kimball, Captain and Paymaster, Colonel Joseph Cilley's First New Hampshire Regiment, Brigadier-General Poor's Second Brigade. According to Rev. William Roger's diary, Kimball left a wife and five children. "Head Quarters, Fort Reed, Sept'r 27th, 1779. ...Saml. Gorden soldier in the 3d New York Regt. was try'd by a Gen'l Court Martial whereof Lt. Reed was appointed president at Catherine's Town on the 2d Inst. for carelessly fireing of a Gun which Killed Captain Kemble and wounded an other man —. The Court was Unanimusly of oppinion that the Gun did go off accidentally & adjudged him to be Acquitted —." (Orderly Book, Hand's Brigade, June 19th 1779 to July 30th, 1799, published in Penn. Archives Ser. 6, Vol. 14, Harrisburg, 1907, p. 109.)

²⁷ Major Jeremiah Fogg's diary says: "A soldier of the York Brigade."

²⁸ One Lieutenant and two privates, all Oneida Indians, used later as guides.

²⁹ Colonel Broadhead and six hundred men from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) attempted to join Sullivan at the Genesee but never reached that point. He did, however, penetrate 180 miles into the Indian country and destroyed some ten Seneca and Muncey towns.

John Cary. The Cary family came from Connecticut to New York, then to Wyoming. Eleazer Cary was one of the first forty settlers who came to the Wyoming Valley in 1769 and lived at Carytown (named for him) in the lower part of Wilkes-Barré. In 1772 Eleazer brought his family to Wilkes-Barré. His son John was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1756, died September 15, 1844.

27th: Marched about 8 o'clock A M & went about 6 miles in this days March we passed a Narrows or Defile by the Side of the River in which we broke a waggon & other Difficulties attended that impeded our March the greater Part the Day Clinton's Brigade that brought up the Rear of the Army did not pass the Defile this Day; however we reached and encamped on a most beautiful tract of Land that had been possessed by the Tories in which they had 30 or 40 Acres of extraordinary good Corn Beans Potatoes Tobacco Turnips &c a great variety to our Troops This place³⁰ was evacuated by the Enemy previous to our march to Chemong.

28th: In the fore Part of the Day our Troops were busily employed in destroying the Corn &c. at 3 o'clock P M the Army were assembled to march when 4 or 5 of the Enemy on the other Side of the River came down & fired upon the Boatmen & immediately run back into the Woods — however we marched at Night to Chemong³¹ & encamped.

29th:³² Marched at 8 A M & our advanced Parties frequently discovered Indians in Front & at the Distance of about 4 Miles they had a Breast Work situated on a very advantageous Heighth The Rifle Corps crept up & amused them with a rattling Fire for 2 or 3 Hours attended with some Execution while our Artillery could be brought up to play upon them — Mean Time Generals Poor & Clintons Brigades advanced to gain the Enemys rear at 3 P. M. we begun a cannonade upon the Breast Work & in about 6 Minutes they began to run & quit their Works which our advance Party took Possession of immediately — The right Flank of the Enemy in their Flight fell in with General Poor's Brigade who gave them a Warm Reception which put them in such Precipitation as to leave Packs Blankets Guns Powder & even an officer's Commission &c We found 9³³ dead & took 2 Prisoners & have Reason to think that Considerable other Execution was done as there was great Quantities of Blood found in their paths — in all which we had only 5³⁴ killed & twenty three wounded We passed the Breast work about one Mile & encamped at Night the Troops were much animated with this Days Success.

30th: The Army lay in Camp all Day while a large Fatigue Party was sent out to destroy the Corn & other Vegetables about this Place which amounted to some hundreds of Acres of extraordinary good Corn Beans Pumpkins Squashes

³⁰ Old Chemung, burned August 13.

³¹ New Chemung.

³² The battle of Newtown, named for the nearby Indian village of twenty houses about five miles below the center of the present city of Elmira, on the north bank of the Chemung.

³³ This number should be twelve. The prisoners were a negro (probably an escaped slave) and one Hoghtailer" from the Helderberg (probably a Tory).

³⁴ There were, in reality, three killed in action and thirty-nine wounded, five of whom died.

Turnips & Potatoes — also we burnt several Indian Buildings³⁵ Sundry Horses were taken up this Day likewise a great Quantity of Indian Baggage such as Blankets Leggings Moggesons Skins & many other valuable Effects — in one Indian Pack was found 46 hard Dollars & a great Number of Brooches³⁶ & beads in another was found 13 Guineas.

31st: Marched at 10 A M & went 10 Miles over an extraordinary good Country of Land whereon was a considerable Number of Indian Buildings which we burnt³⁷ the Indians had hid Abundance of their Treasures which our Soldiers found Corn Fields were numerous & excellent good.³⁸ This Day we left Tioga³⁹ some Cannoes were seen going up the River upon which the Rifle Corps & a Company of the Lt Infantry⁴⁰ were sent after them but they did not come up with them however they burnt a number of Buildings & destroyed about 4 Acres of Corn.

Sept. 1st: Marched at 8 A M & by 12 o'clock we were on the Waters of the River St Lawrence⁴¹ & in following them down we passed through about 3 Miles of Hemlock Swamp at the End of which was extraordinary good Land between two Mountains that widened out to a great extent & a fine Level Country appeared before us we arrived at French Catherines⁴² at Night where we were plentifully supplied with Vegetables the Indian Fires were still burning in many Places but they had evacuated the Place all except an old Squaw that could not Travel She informed us that they held a Council in the Morning in which the Squaws insisted that the Warriors should make a Stand at this Place but they thought they were not able to withstand us — however it was concluded that the

³⁵ The Indian village of Newtown and three smaller groups of houses.

³⁶ The favorite Iroquois ornament at this time was the silver brooch which their silversmiths made in great variety from silver coins. See:

Harriet Maxwell Converse: Iroquois silver brooches. (New York State Museum, 54th Annual Report. Albany, 1900.)

William M. Beauchamp: Metallic ornaments of the New York Indians. (New York State Museum. Bulletin 73. Albany, 1903.)

Arthur C. Parker: An analytical history of the Seneca Indians (New York State Archeological Association. L. H. Morgan Chapter. Researches and Transactions, Vol. VI. Rochester, 1926 p. 112, 118).

³⁷ Middletown, a cluster of eight houses, and Kanawlohalla ("a head on a pole") on the site of the present city of Elmira.

³⁸ They had been carefully planted, as had those in the other villages, under the supervision of the British at Fort Niagara and were planned to be the chief food supply of that garrison during the winter.

³⁹ The Chemung river.

⁴⁰ Colonel Dayton, the Third New Jersey Regiment, and the Light Infantry. They burned a village near the present Big Flats and destroyed thirty (not four) acres of corn.

⁴¹ The stream they were then on forms the inlet of Seneca Lake, the waters of which, through the Seneca River, eventually reach the Oswego River, Lake Ontario and finally the St. Lawrence River.

⁴² Catharine's Town — She-o-qua-ga, an Indian village of thirty or forty houses a little south of the present village of Havana. It was the residence of Catharine Montour and named for her. She was a daughter of French Margaret and granddaughter of Madame Montour. Queen Esther was her sister. The present village of Montour Falls also perpetuates the name.

uaws should go immediately off with their Cattle Horses & Baggage & the warriors to remain & fight us but upon the Approach of our Troops they went and left their Fires as above — we found at this Place Horses Cattle Hogs & abundance of Furniture &c our Baggage did not come up this Night.

2d: Our baggage came up in the Morning the Troops and Horses much fatigued with their Yesterdays March⁴³ we lay in Camp all Day two Scouts were sent out but they made no other Discovery than the Tracks of the Enemy with their Horses & Cattle going off.

3d: Marched at 8 in the Morning & went 12 Miles about a North Course over extraordinary good Country of Land mostly upland with Walnut White Ash White Oak Timber No Mountains in Sight all Day one of our advance parties discovered an Indian Spy a little before we encamped who made off with himself very quick after we encamped some Soldiers went forward about half a mile where was a small Indian Settlement⁴⁴ which furnished us with Plenty of vegetables & our Horses with Forrage — This Country is pleasantly situated between the Canadesago⁴⁵ and Cyuga Lakes about 8 Miles distant one from the other & the Course of them is about North & South.

4th: It rained in the Morning marched at 11 & went nearly the same course Yesterday over a most excellent Country of upland the Road at about one mile distant from the Lake on the East Side, we travelled 13 Miles — encamped one mile in Front of the Main Army no Mountains in Sight all Day We destroyed some Corn & Indian Cabbins.⁴⁶

5th: Waited till near 11 o'clock for the main Army to come up at which Time we marched; on our Way we destroyed some Corn Fields and burnt one House o'clock came to a Town called Kenday⁴⁷ considerable of an elegant Town, &

⁴³ The army was overtaken by darkness while struggling through "a dark pine swamp, which continued four miles with almost impassable hills and valleys and arrived at 11 o'clock at night at Catharine's Town." (Hardenbergh diary.)

⁴⁴ "Appletree Town," called by the later white settlers "Peach Orchard."

⁴⁵ Seneca and Cayuga lakes.

⁴⁶ Condawhaw, on the present site of North Hector, Seneca County, N. Y. There was one Seneca "long house," built for several families, and several smaller houses in this Indian village.

⁴⁷ Kendaia, or Apple Town, a town of about twenty houses, located about half a mile from the east side of Seneca Lake. A noted Seneca warrior named Kendaia was conspicuous at the siege of Fort Niagara in 1759. He was supposed to have been buried here. The grave has been visited within recent years by the Senecas and is still preserved by its white owner. Some of the saplings of the destroyed orchards took root and their descendants still grow on the site. The story of his captivity was published by Luke Swetland at Hartford between 1779-1789. It was enlarged from manuscript autobiography and published by his family at Waterville, N. Y., in 1875 and again at Scranton, Pa., in 1915 in an edition of one hundred copies. No perfect copy of the first edition is known and only two of the second. This Library has a copy of the third. Nearly all of the Sullivan expedition journals mention the finding of Swetland. He was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, June 16, 1729, came to the Wyoming Valley in 1769, served in the Revolution in 1776-8, was captured by the Senecas August 25, 1778 and rescued by Sullivan's army. On his disappearance, his family had returned to Connecticut where he joined them, published his history, returned to the Wyoming Valley where he died June 30, 1823.

pleasantly situated on the East Side of the Lake & a large Number of Apple & Peach Trees also large Corn Fields The Country exceeding good and pleasant near this Town the Riflemen fell in with Mr. Sweatland as he was making his Escape from the Enemy to us who informed that old Butler with his Party of Indians & Tories had left this Town last Thursday and Friday & consisted of about 800 which was all they could raise and that the whole had engaged us in the Battle of Newtown but the particulars of their Loss he could not learn However they were very short of Provisions & eat Horses and that the Indian Families had all moved to Canadasago.⁴⁸

6th: The Horses and Cattle had strayed over Night so much the Army did not march until 3 P M & then without a Considerable Number of both Horses & Cattle that we were under a Necessity of Leaving a Quantity of Flour under the Care of a Guard we marched about 3 Miles over an extraordinary Country of Land & encamped on the Banks of the Lake.⁴⁹

7th: Marched at 8 A M & went over extraordinary good Land at about 2 o'clock P M we passed a large Creek where the Lake discharges itself by the Side of which was mershy & swampy Land that hindered the Army several Hours to pass however at Night we came to the Conodasago Indian Town which was by far the greatest Town we came to yet;⁵⁰ in this was found a white Child about 3 years old⁵¹ — also was found 6 Scalps that they had taken from the white People.

8th: The Army lay in Camp to wash their Clothes & collect Vegetables which grew here in great Plenty — Corn Fields numerous & exceeding good & abundance of Fruit Trees — all of which Fatigue Parties were sent out to destroy; also a Party of about 140 Men under the Command of Major Parr⁵² was sent to destroy a Town about 7 miles from this Place and on the West side of the Lake⁵³ just before Night he sent for a Reinforcement to help him destroy the Corn

⁴⁸ Kanadesaga. (See note 50 below.)

⁴⁹ On the bank of Seneca Lake across from Kashong.

⁵⁰ Kanadesaga, the capital of the Seneca nation, located on the site of the New York State Agricultural station just outside the present city of Geneva near the foot of Seneca Lake. The Seneca town contained sixty well-built houses. A stockade fort was built here in 1756 by Sir William Johnson, the remains of which were burned with the town by Sullivan. "Butler's buildings," four or five in number, on the lake shore about three miles away, were also burned. They included storehouses and a trading post supposed to have been operated by the Tory Butlers who commanded the white troops at the battle of Newtown. This town was a rendezvous for the Indians and Tories during the Revolution and it was from this point that they descended on the frontier settlements, Fort Niagara being too far away to be used as a convenient base of operations.

⁵¹ The child was never identified. It was tenderly cared for, was adopted by Captain Machin of the artillery and named Thomas Machin. After the campaign it was taken to Kingston, N. Y., where, some two years later, it died of smallpox.

⁵² Major James Parr of Morgan's Riflemen.

⁵³ Gothseungquean or Shenanwaga, an important Seneca town of twenty houses on the west side of Seneca Lake, seven miles south of Geneva on Kershong Creek. On the site of the present summer colony of Kashong.

re that was in such Plenty as would require some Days for him to effect upon which a Field Officers Command was sent to his Assistance — The remainder of the Army was ordered to march tomorrow Morning for the Genesee River except a Captain's Command who was ordered to Return with the Invalids to Loga.

9th: It rained in the Morning the army marched at 12 o'clock & went about 10 Miles a Westerly Course over an exceeding good Country of Land at Night the two Commands mentioned Yesterday came up who informed they burnt upwards of twenty Houses & destroyed the Corn Fruit Trees Hogs Poultry & taken some Horses &c — This Town is known by the name of Shequaga.⁵⁴

10th: Marched at 8 o'clock in the Morning & went 8 Miles to a beautiful Lake near to which was an Indian Town called Annongedoque⁵⁵ pleasantly situated with Buildings good and elegant Corn & Vegetables in great Plenty we arrived at the Town at 2 o'clock burnt it & proceeded to destroy the Corn, &c.

11th: Marched at 6 A M & went nearly a southwest Course over a Good Country of Land 13½ Miles to an Indian Town called Annoughyawna⁵⁶ with great Improvements about it The Indians left some Fires burning this Town pleasantly situated near a small Lake here we left the greatest Part of our Ammunition & Provisions together with our worst Horses under the Care of a proper Guard.

12th: It rained in the fore Part of the Day that prevented our marching till near 1 o'clock however we marched 12 Miles a Southwesterly Course over exceeding good land and encamped in the Wilderness about 1½ Mile from an Indian Town called Coneishsoos⁵⁷ in the Night Lieut. Boyed⁵⁸ of the Rifle Corps was

⁵⁴ Kashong. The army camped in the woods near Flint Creek.

⁵⁵ Canandaigua ("The chosen spot") a Seneca town of twenty-three large houses, mostly named, a mile from the shore of Canandaigua Lake and within the western limits of the present city of the same name. When the army approached, the Senecas hid their women and children on a small island (still called Squaw Island) near the foot of the lake. The traditional place of origin of the Seneca nation is at Bare Hill at the head of this lake. Very early prehistoric remains have been found in the vicinity and a beautiful legend is preserved regarding the origin of the tribe.

⁵⁶ Hanneyaye, a Seneca town of twenty houses at the foot of Honeoye Lake, near the present village of that name. Here "the sick, the lame and the lazy" of the army to the number of about 100, and most of the supplies were left, one Indian house being saved and strengthened for use as a blockhouse, which was garrisoned with Captain Cummings and fifty men. The army then went forward with four days' rations for a quick stroke at the principal Seneca towns some twenty-five miles distant on the Genesee.

⁵⁷ Kanagsaws or Adjutoa, a Seneca town of eighteen houses, a mile north-west of the present Onesus Center, at the head of Conesus Lake. This town was the home of the famous warrior, Big Tree, and the curious "Captain Sunfish," an escaped negro slave who held a place of prominence in the Indian community.

⁵⁸ Lieutenant Thomas Boyd of Morgan's Riflemen, for whom see note 67.

sent with 23 Men⁵⁹ to reconoitre a Town on a Branch of the Genessee about 6 Miles distant⁶⁰ & they were to return in the Morning as soon as possible.

13th: The Army marched at 5 in the Morning & went to Coneighsoos & halted to destroy the Corn and Vegetables which were there in great Plenty at about 8 o'clock 3 Men of Lieut. Boyeds party⁶¹ came in & informed that they had been to the Town & the Indians had evacuated it At about 12 o'clock 3 men more of the same Party came in & informed that Boyd had concluded to remain in the Town untill the Army came up (which was against Orders) And as they lay concealed in the Bushes 4 Indians came into Town. two of Boyd's Party fired upon them killed one & wounded another — after this Boyd thought best to return with his Party and on his Way was attacked by about 150 Indians who they supposed had Cut off the whole Party except themselves in a few Minutes the whole Army was alarmed by a Party of Indians firing upon the Surveyor⁶² who had gone on a little in Front of the Army One of the Chainmen was shot through — The Army marched a Westerly Course over a good Country of Land to ———, ⁶³ and on the Way we found of Boyds party lay dead & mangled in the Indian Manner⁶⁴ at this Town was abundance of Corn & Vegetables.⁶⁵

14th: The Chainman mentioned Yesterday died this Morning a Fatigue Party of two thousand Men was ordered out at 6 o'clock to destroy the Corn &c which was effected at about 12 o'clock then the Army marched about 5 Miles to the Genessee Town on the West Side of the River,⁶⁶ a large town and the pleasantest situated Place I ever saw with abundance of Corn & Vegetables about it here was found the Bodies of two Men one supposed to be Lieut Boyds and another who

⁵⁹ There were twenty-nine men in all, including twelve riflemen (the famous scout Timothy Murphy was one of them), six musketmen of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, eight volunteers, Hanyerry, an Oneida Indian guide, "Captain" Jehoiakim, a Stockbridge Indian and Lieutenant Boyd in command.

⁶⁰ Gathsegwarohare, a Seneca town of twenty-five houses, seven miles west of Kanaghsaws, on the east side of Canaseraga Creek, about two miles above its confluence with the Genesee river. This was a town founded about 1655 by prisoners from the Erie tribes subjugated at that time by the Iroquois.

⁶¹ Three men and the Stockbridge Indian, "Captain" Jehoiakim. There is an error in this day's entry, for only one party of four members returned from Boyd's command to report his movements. There were really 800 Indians and Tories in the ambuscade which engulfed Boyd's party, and not 125. For a fuller account of Boyd's expedition and death, see introduction, p. 714-715.

⁶² Captain Benjamin Lodge, with assistants, surveyed the entire route of the expedition. The wounded chainman was Corporal Calhawn, a volunteer, who died the next day.

⁶³ Gathsegwarohare. The Gore journal leaves the name blank.

⁶⁴ See introduction, p. 715 and Hand letter, p. 741, for death of Boyd's party.

⁶⁵ It took two thousand men six hours to destroy the cornfields.

⁶⁶ Genesee Castle, or Little Beard's Town, the great village of the Senecas, the western door of the Long House, between the present Cuylerville and the west bank of the Genesee, in the town of Leicester, Livingston County. It was mentioned as early as 1754 as "Chenandanah." When destroyed by Sullivan it contained 128 houses, mostly large ones, each containing several families, and was surrounded by two hundred acres of cornfields and gardens containing a great variety of vegetables. Between fifteen and twenty thousand bushels of corn were destroyed at this town, some of the ears being twenty-two inches long.

taken brought here and butchered in the most Savage & inhumane Manner possible they were both buried in the Evening.⁶⁷

5th: Large Fatigue Parties were sent out early in the Morning to destroy Corn & the Vegetables growing here it was computed that not less than 200 Acres of Corn was destroyed about this Town and the largest that ever I saw grow. The Town & other out Buildings which was numerous were burnt Mrs. Lester⁶⁸ formerly of Westmoreland⁶⁹ who was taken the 5th of last Novr. came in with her Child & informed that the Indians were dispersed in the Woods with their Families and Moveables but those that we drove from the more easterly Towns were all gone to Niagara they had a considerable number of other

⁶⁷ Lieutenant Thomas Boyd was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1757. He and his brothers John and William were all lieutenants in the Revolution. The latter fell at the battle of Red Bank. Thomas enlisted as sergeant in Captain Stephen Bayard's company from Derry, Pennsylvania, January, 1776; was transferred to Captain Matthew Smith's company the following November, and in January, 1778, was made captain-lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Regiment. Soon after, with other riflemen, he was detached from his regiment and joined that of Colonel Mifflin, and subsequently served under Major Parr, the commanding officer of Morgan's Riflemen in the Sullivan expedition. His previous Revolutionary service included participation in the Monmouth campaign and the battle of Monmouth. (Henry O'Rielly: *Notices of Sullivan's campaign*. Rochester, 1842, p. 96-7, 178.) Sergeant Michael Parker, who was captured with Boyd, listed as a corporal in the First Pennsylvania Regiment from which he was promoted to sergeant in Captain Michael Simpson's Company of Morgan's Riflemen.

The bodies of Boyd and Parker, found at Little Beard's Town, were buried with military honors under a clump of wild plum trees, at the junction of two small streams later (1841) named Boyd's Creek and Parker's Creek in their honor, which, uniting, form Beard's Creek, named for Little Beard the head chief of the nearby Indian town. A marker was dedicated here on Sept. 14, 1929. In 1841 the remains of Boyd, Parker and their companions were removed, with great ceremony, to a beautiful Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y. (See Henry O'Rielly's: *Notices of Sullivan's campaign*, cited above) where they finally became neglected and were unceremoniously removed to unmarked graves in a less desirable part of the cemetery. It was not until 1903 that public interest was sufficiently aroused to insure the permanent care of the bones of these fourteen heroes. At that time the local D. A. R. and S. A. R. had the graves, with those of other Revolutionary soldiers, removed to a desirable plot where they were properly marked and assured the perpetual care they deserve. (Mary Cheney Elwood: *An episode of the Sullivan campaign and its sequel*. Rochester, 1904.)

⁶⁸ Edward Lester and one of his children were killed by a party of Indians November 5, 1778, near Fort Mifflin. Mrs. Lester and her baby were taken prisoners. Sullivan's army brought them back to Wyoming. She subsequently became the second wife of Roswell Franklin and was still living in 1839, at the age of 98, with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Benedict, near Brockport, N. Y. Roswell Franklin Sr. (1740-1792) was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, and died by suicide near Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y. He served as Lieutenant in Captain John Franklin's (born Canaan, Connecticut, 1749, died 1811, Pennsylvania, 1831, probably a relative of Roswell) Independent Company of Wyoming Militia, Colonel Dorrance's 24th Connecticut Regiment at Wyoming, 1778. His first wife, Jerusha (Hicock) Franklin (1740-1781) assisted in the escape of soldiers and families after the battle of Wyoming and was later captured and killed by the Indians. Several descendants have joined the D. A. R. on the stirring records of this frontiersman and his brave wife. Their home was twice burned out by the Indians and the wife and children all suffered Indian captivity, the former and at least one son having died in captivity. After suffering one tragedy and financial disaster after another, it is no wonder the father committed suicide. (See D. A. R. Lineage Books; and the very interesting: "Historical sketches of Roswell Franklin and family. Drawn up at the request of Stephen Franklin, by [Rev.] Robert Hubbard. Dansville, New York. Printed by A. Stevens. 1839." 103 p., 1839.)

⁶⁹ The Connecticut name for Wyoming, retained until the end of the Revolution.

Prisoners yet with them⁷⁰ at half after 4 o'clock P M we had effected the Destruction of the Genessee and begun our March to return we encamped at Night on a Large Flat on the East Side of the River.

16th: In the Morning large Fatigue Parties were sent out to destroy Corn a party under the Command of ———— was sent about 4 miles up the East Branch of the Genessee to burn a Town & destroy a Town there⁷¹ they returned by 12 o'clock at which the Army marched & went to Coneighsoos but on the Way our Flanks went over the Ground where Lieut Boyd had his Engagement with the Indians, & found 14 of his Men lying dead & scalped among which was Honeost The Oneida Colo.⁷²

17th: Marched at 6 o'clock & went to Annoughyawna⁷³ where we left our Provisions &c & found all safe we arrived at 1 o'clock & encamped.

18th: Marched at 9 & went to Annongedago Lake⁷⁴ & encamped about 12 o'clock this Day we met an Indian from Oneida who informed that New York was in the Possession of the Continental Army with a Number of Circumstances attending it &c.

19th: Marched to Canadesago.⁷⁵

⁷⁰ Mary Jemison, "The White Woman of the Genesee" was the most famous of these and there were many. Her life, by James E. Seaver, first appeared at Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1824 and its twenty-fifth printing has just been issued by Random House, under the watchful eye of Mr. Elmer Adler, collector of Mary Jemison material and printer of beautiful books. The New York Public Library has the third largest collection of the editions of Mary Jemison's life in any public institution and the writer of this note has the largest known collection. This work is the most fascinating of all Indian captivities and gives us our best account of the Revolutionary border wars and the Sullivan expedition from the Indian point of view.

⁷¹ No other diary mentions the destruction of any Seneca towns on this day, though there is a tradition that Canawaugas and Ohadi were burned after the army burned Little Beard's Town. Canawaugas was probably too far away to be the town mentioned in the Gore diary.

⁷² They were buried on the spot and, in 1841, transferred with the bones of Boyd and Parker to Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester. The "Oneida Colonel," Hanyerry (not Honeost) was found with his body almost hacked to pieces. He was a famous chief and had fought bravely against the other Iroquois in earlier campaigns.

⁷³ Honeoye.

⁷⁴ Canandaigua Lake.

⁷⁵ Kanadesaga (now Geneva).

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S SPECIAL ORDER COMMENDING SULLIVAN'S ARMY.]

Head Quarters. Moore House⁷⁶ Octo 17th 1779

The Commander in cheif has now the Pleasure to congratulate the Army on a Compleat & full Sweep of Major General Sullivan & the Troops under his Command against the Senacas & other Tribes of the 6 Nations as a just & necessary Punishment for their wanton Depradations — their unparalleled & numerable Cruelties — their Deafness to all Remonstrance & Entreaty and their Perseverance in the most horrid Acts of Barbarism — Forty of their Towns have been reduced to Ashes — some of them large & commodious that of Senisee alone containing one hundred twenty-eight Houses, their Crops of Corn have been entirely destroyed which by Estimation it is said would have produced one hundred & Sixty thousand Bushels besides large Quantities of Vegetables of various Kinds, their whole Country has been overrun & laid waste & they themselves compelled to place their own Security in a precipitate Flight to the British Fort at Niagara & the whole of this has been done with a Loss of less than 100 Men on our Part including the killed wounded & captured & those that died of natural Death The Troops employed in this Expedition both Officers & Men throughout the whole of it & in the Actions they had with the Enemy manifested Patience Perseverance & Valour that does them the highest Honour; In the Course of it when there still remained a large Extent of the Enemys Country to be penetrated it became necessary to lessen the Issues of Provision to half the usual Allowance in this the Troops acquiesced with the most general & cheerful concurrence being fully determined to Surmount every Obstacle & to prosecute the Enterprise to a compleat & Successful Issue.

Major General Sullivan for his great Perseverance and Activity for his Order of March & Attack & the whole of his Dispositions The Brigadiers & Officers of all Ranks & the whole of the Soldiery engaged in the Expedition merit and have the Commander in Cheifs warmest acknowledgments for their important services upon this Occasion.

[GEORGE WASHINGTON]

[END OF THE GORE MANUSCRIPT]

⁷⁶ Moore House was located at West Point. Needless to say, the mistakes in the present manuscript cannot be laid at the door of Washington.

THE SULLIVAN-CLINTON CAMPAIGN — LETTERS OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD HAND

The following unpublished letters, preserved among the Hand Papers in The New York Public Library, are of unusual interest for the study of the Sullivan-Clinton expedition. Written during the campaign by the general in command of the advance guard of the army, they show how uneasy the officers were because their food supplies were inadequate; they summarize in vivid, first-hand fashion the results of the campaign as seen by a professional soldier and trained Indian fighter; and they show, as do all the published diaries, the enthusiasm of the officers for the rolling hills and fertile valleys of the beautiful Genesee country which they had conquered.

The letters were written to General Hand's uncle by marriage, Judge Jasper Yeates (1745–1817) of Lancaster, Pa., a young man of about his own age, president of the local Committee of Correspondence, and a nationally known jurist who was later to be a member of the Constitutional Convention. General Hand (1744–1802) married, in 1775, Catharine (1751–1805), daughter of Captain John (1727–1754) and Sarah (Yeates) Ewing (1731–1823), elder sister of Judge Yeates, the recipient of the letters.

The Hand Papers contain many other Revolutionary letters from the general to his uncle, as well as military correspondence with his brother officers, several of them having to do with the expedition of 1779. Only the more important have been selected for publication. The Emmett Collection (No. 4831) contains the diary of General Hand for the early days of the campaign (July 31 – August 13, 1779) but, unfortunately, it ends before anything of great importance happened and so it has not been included here. — R. W. G. V.

Tioga, 26th Augst. 1779

D[ea]r Yeates

Our Arival here the 11th & Genl. Clinton joining us from Otsego Lake the 23 without opposition to either, is everything worth communicating of our progress, except the affair of Chemung on the 13th which I described to Kitty [his wife] the 14th & shall for that reason omit here. I am very apprehensive our Expedition will not appear in History much in favour of America. This day we proceed on our intended route into the Seneca Country with only 27 days Provision & Scarcely Horses to carry it — our force or rather number of mouths is almost double what it should be — our Campain must therefore soon end. I wish the savages may venture to fight us early (if at all) that only can prevent our being

ight at — my Chaplain has 5102 dollars of mine in Charge, & my own pay is due
 the 25th Decr. 1778 inclusive, my duty love & compliments to all farewell
 [ea]r Yeates

Affectionately yrs.

Edwd Hand

per Yeates Esqr.

Kanawaluhaly⁷⁷ 25th Sept 1779

[ea]r Yeates

I am to Acknowledge the rect. of your favour of 6th. current if I can do
 anything in the way you mention myself shall look on you as concerned — our
 European news is favourable for America

We are now with the Body of the Army within 21 Miles of the Mouth of
 Cayuga on that Branch, having Desolated the Principal Seneca settlements be-
 tween Tioga & the Genesee River, Lt. Col. Butler Pa⁷⁸ has been detach'd from
 Madadesgh to go round the Cayuga Lake on the East side & Lt. Col. Derborn⁷⁹
 Hampshire on the West to Compleat the destruction of that Country. Col.
 Gansevoort⁸⁰ of N. Y. has been also Detach'd from the same Place by the way of
 Fort Schuyler for the same Purpose

On the Night of the 12th Lt. Boyd of the Rifle Corps with 28 men including an
 Cayuga Indian were detach'd to reconnoitre an Indian Village Cal'd Gasuguelah-
 y⁸¹ near Genesee River, distant from our Camp about 8 miles. The difficulty of
 finding the Path prevented their arriving there untill day Break. They found the
 Village deserted & Sent 4 of the Party to meet the army with this information. The
 Lt. & remainder I suppose thinking it unnecessary to return concealed themselves
 near the Town. They were not long in that posture Before they perceived 4 In-
 dians entering the Town He fired on them kild one & wounded, another, the re-
 maining two escaped unhurt. The Lt. then thinking this situation unsafe return'd
 slowly expecting to meet the Army every minute but in this he was deceived as we
 were detained to bridge a Moras otherwise impassable, on His return he frequently
 discovered stragling Indians who flew before him untill he got within about two
 miles of where the Army halted there he was attacked by a large Body of the
 Enemy which had Placed itself in ambuscade for a Blow at the Army, the Lt.'s
 little Party Behaved with the Greatest Gallantry Kild & wounded many of the

⁷⁷ Kanawlohall (now Elmira).

⁷⁸ Lieut.-Col. William Butler, commander of the 4th Pa. reg't, 3d brigade.

⁷⁹ Lieut.-Col. Henry Dearborn, commander of the 3d N. H. reg't, 2d brigade.

⁸⁰ Col. Peter Gansevoort, commander of the 3d N. Y. reg't, 4th brigade. His Revolutionary
 papers are owned by The New York Public Library.

⁸¹ Gathsegwarohare. See note 60.

Enemy, which so much disconcerted them that they relinquished their original design not daring to appear to the Army. 7 of Lt. Boyds Party got in one of them wounded. 14 Including the Indian found dead on the spot, the Lt. and one other found murdered at Genesee Town, 11 or 12 Miles from the Place of action their Heads cut off & much mangled, two are still missing. one we have reason to think was taken the other supposed Kild in action tho we could not find his Body — Lt. Boyd had a shot thro his body wch. I think he recd. before he was taken — a woman⁸² taken last fall at Wyoming escaped from the Enemy & came in to us at Genesee she says that Butler & his Party had been reinforced from Niagara & received some supplies from thence which determined him to wrisk a second action, & had march'd with his whole force to meet us. he made choice of a very advantageous spot for the Purpose but was prevented by the appearance of Our Brave unfortunate little Party from taking the intended Advantage of it. This & the Affairs of the 13 & 29th August is all we have seen of the Enemy in a March of 215 Miles from Wyoming to Genesee by the direct Road — the country in General the most delightful I ever beheld — the Quantity of corn & other vegetables destroyed Immense. the Towns Burn'd many & pretty considering their Inhabitants —

I beg my Love & Compliments to all & am D[ea]r Yeates

Your very Affectionate Kinsman

Edwd Hand

Jasper Yeates Esqr.

⁸² Mrs. Edward Lester. See note 68.

WHEN DID NEWSPAPERS BEGIN TO USE *de* WOOD PULP STOCK?

HOW long is the newspaper intended to last? Is it intended for to-day alone, with no thought of the morrow? Does it feel any responsibility for next week or year? Is it charged solely with the duty of telling what happened yesterday, letting us rely on memory when yesterday has become last month or year? Do newspapers exist solely for the current reader and for the advertiser, caring little or nothing about the next generation? Certainly their interest and appeal are directed primarily to the present, and the coming generation plays but a minor part in their lives. Whether it should be ignored entirely is undoubtedly a matter for consideration by the newspaper world first of all — and also a matter of grave concern to the world of libraries and book shelves. Some such reflections as these must certainly run through the mind of any one who looks at the floor of a busy newspaper reading-room at the end of the day when many volumes of the past few decades have been consulted. Scraps of faded, rusted, brittle paper litter the floor and present insistent questions. How much longer is the rest of the bound volume going to hold together? How short the life of the bound newspaper of the last generation? If ultimate disappearance is so certain and so soon why should libraries spend money for binding and preserving so evanescent and transient a volume? How long have newspapers been doomed to this fate? Is it due to conditions of storage that can be controlled by the library? If so, something should be done without fail to remove these harmful conditions or to improve them. Is such perishability solely due to the paper stock, made nowadays of mechanically ground wood pulp? If so, when did this come to take the place of the rag stock formerly used?

In an effort to answer this latter query, Mr. John Archer, Superintendent of Printing and Binding, and Mr. William R. Thurman, Foreman of the Bindery, set to work some time ago to examine the files of important American newspapers in the Library, handling them volume by volume and page by page to determine when wood pulp stock began to supplant rag stock. The results are set forth in the following report. The classification of paper as rag or a mixture of rag and wood is not based on a chemical or a microscopic test, but merely represents the opinions of two men experienced in handling paper. These designations were made upon the appearance of the paper, taking into consideration strength, coloration, and apparent disintegration. Where the designation "all wood" appears, the paper is unmistakably ground wood newsprint stock.

The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* may claim whatever reward or blame may belong to the pioneer in this field, as it started to use wood stock in January, 1868. The *New York World* followed on June 22, 1870; and on April 5, 1871, the *Providence Journal* printed an issue, on wood paper; the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* following by using wood stock for the issue of July 28, 1871.

The change from rag to all wood paper was neither sudden nor uniform. In the case of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and the *New York World*, it was spread over a period of ten and eleven years respectively, while the *Staats-Zeitung* commenced using wood paper on January 7, 1868, and continued at short intervals during the remainder of the year, some issues being on a paper of a poor mixture. In 1869 many issues were on wood paper, and in 1870 all wood was used entirely and this before most of the other papers had started to use wood.

The *Journal of Commerce* printed the first issue on wood April 1, 1875, and was consistent in the use of this paper thereafter. Many of the newspapers took five or six years to change from all rag to all wood, evidently not trusting it as being practicable, or for other reasons. In many cases a mixture of stock was used, and while these papers have discolored badly, they are still fairly strong after a lapse of 55 years.

The *Providence Journal* experimented with a mixture from October, 1870, to April, 1871; and on April 5, 1871, printed the first issue on all wood paper, continuing with this stock until June 30, 1871, with the exception of three days. On July 1, 1871, the size of the paper was enlarged to 23" x 29" and this was all rag until September 16, 1873. From September 17 to 25, 1873, wood pulp was again used. After this trial, rag was used until December 18, 1873, when a few more issues were done on wood. During the next few years a paper of a good mixture was used with exception of a few issues on wood. In 1877-78, half were printed on all wood and half on a mixture. In 1880, the change was made to all wood paper.

Why and when this change was made are questions not without importance, but it is not easy to locate data for running them down completely. Cost undoubtedly had something to do with it, but when effort was made to learn prices paid for newsprint stock at that time, no documents could be found. Rumor has it that a man named Pagenstecher brought the first samples from Germany and had much to do with spreading the use of the new stock. But historians of the paper trade seem to have overlooked the opportunity for research and investigation here presented. Is it a fitting subject for a thesis by some student in one of the graduate schools of business administration? Or is it simply a matter of

ing significance, too slight to justify anything but passing curiosity? For a value as they may present to the curious the following notes are submitted. The summary lists the papers examined, and indicates when wood pulp stock was first used, also the date from which it was used exclusively. But it does not show the experiments carried on before final adoption. The *New York Tribune*, for instance, printed one sheet (pages 7 and 8) of the issues of December 8, 17, 23, 29, and 31, 1874, while the rest of the issues were on a good stock. Then alternate issues were printed on rag and wood and also on a good mixture of perhaps both. Other papers tried issues for a few days on wood and then waited a month or more before continuing its use. The summary is followed by a detailed schedule of the papers examined, arranged alphabetically by place of publication.

SUMMARY

NEWSPAPER	FIRST ISSUE ON WOOD	WOOD USED ENTIRELY
Staats-Zeitung	Jan. 7, 1868	1870
The World	June 22, 1870	1881
Providence Journal	April 5, 1871	1880
Brooklyn Eagle	July 28, 1871	1884
Evening Express (New York)	Sept. 6, 1872	1876
Albany Argus	Mar. 20, 1873	1880
New York Times	Aug. 23, 1873	1874
Weekly Times (New York)	Feb. 4, 1874	
Verbote (Chicago)	Feb. 14, 1874	1880
Sun (New York)	May 20, 1874	1880
Tribune (New York)	Dec. 8, 1874	1879
Herald (New York)	Dec. 31, 1874	1882
Journal of Commerce (New York)	April 1, 1875	1875
Evening Post (New York)	Aug. 17, 1875	1878
Cincinnati Daily Gazette	Dec. 7, 1878	1881

ALBANY

ARGUS

First issues on all wood Mar. 20, 1873.

All wood used on issues of Mar. 24, 25, 26, April, 28, 29, 30, 1873.

A mixture on issues of April 2, 3, 4, 1873.

From May 1, 1873 to May 13, 1874, a mixture of good quality was used, still strong but discolored. The issues of May 13-19, 1874, on wood. May 20-26, 1874, on a mixture. May 27 - June 9, 1874, on all rag. June 10 - 19, 1874, on a mixture. June 20 - 24, 1874, all rag. June 25 - 30, July 1 - 15, 1874, all wood. July 20 - 27, mixture. July 28 - 31, 1874, all wood, and balance of year all rag. October 28, 1875, all issues are on good paper though some indicate a mixture and show discoloration. Issues of Oct. 29 - 30, Dec. 15 - 19, 1875, are all wood and balance of year are rag. The years 1876 - 77 - 78 and part of 1879 show

either all rag or a good mixture. In October, 1879, the size of paper was reduced and good paper, probably a mixture, was used for several years. It was not until 1886 that wood was used entirely. Volumes from 1880 to 1886 are probably printed on a mixed stock and in good condition, perhaps because of being carefully stored. They may have been kept in a darkened vault.

BROOKLYN

EAGLE

First issue on all wood July 28, 1871.

All wood on issues of Sept. 22, Oct. 10, 11, 12, Nov. 17, and Dec. 8, 1871. Balance of year on all rag paper. During 1872, rag was used, with a number of issues on a mixture which is still strong but discolored. All wood was again used Feb. 11, 12, 13, Mar. 17, 25, and April 4, 1873. All wood paper was not used again till Jan. 4, 1875, and after that it did not appear until Jan. 15, 1877. Wood was used Jan. 15, 16, 17, Aug. 10 – 14, April 23, 30, May 15 – 19, 24 – 29, June 22, July 25 – 28, 1877. Between 1873 and 1877, the issues not on wood included some on rag and some on a good mixture. In 1878 – 79, about one-fourth of the issues are on wood, the balance on rag. In 1880, wood paper was used with the exception of about four days a month when rag paper was used. During 1881 – 82 – 83, wood was used with the exception of issues containing rag on one or two days a month. All issues from 1884 are on all wood paper.

CHICAGO

VERBOTE (Weekly)

First issue on all wood Feb. 14, 1874. Then rag until Sept. 18, Oct. 17 and Dec. 5, 1874. In 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, about half the issues were on a good mixture and the others on all wood. In 1880 wood only was used.

CINCINNATI

GAZETTE

First issue on wood Dec. 7, 1878, and from that date to Dec. 23, the issues were on wood, with one sheet on good paper in between the wood sheets. From then until 1881 a mixture was used, and it is still strong but badly discolored. After 1881, wood paper was used exclusively.

LONDON

TIMES

Files were examined from 1870 to date, and the paper used for it is by far the best of any newspaper examined. To 1890 the paper seems to be all rag. From

0 to 1914, the issues are in fine condition but some appear to be on a mixed stock which is strong but discolored. During the war the paper used for the *Times* was of a very poor quality, but better than wood newsprint. On July 2, 1917, the Special Library Edition was started, on good paper containing a mixture that has a high content of perhaps 75 per cent.

NEW YORK

EVENING EXPRESS

First copies on wood paper Sept. 6 – 7, 1872.

Wood also was used Sept. 12, 23, Oct. 28 – 30, Nov. 1, 13, 14, and Dec. 3, 1872, Jan. 8, 11, 15, 17, 20, Feb. 18 – 23, 1873. Balance of year on good paper. 1874, one-half volume on wood.

1875, two-thirds on wood.

1876, all wood.

EVENING POST

First copy on wood Aug. 17, 1875.

Wood also used Aug. 19 – 21, 23, Dec. 13, 1875, and Jan. 7, 1876, with several issues on wood each month thereafter until 1878, when wood paper was used entirely.

TRIALD

Eight of ten pages of issue Dec. 31, 1874, on wood.

Wood in issues of Jan. 2, 5, 6, 26, 1875. For rest of year and through 1876, good rag paper was mostly used, or a mixture of good quality. From 1877 to 1881, it seems that a mixed stock was used, with the percentage of wood getting smaller, and the paper showing greater discoloration and less strength until 1882, when all wood was used.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

First issue on wood April 1, 1875.

This paper is a very large sheet 32" x 26". From April to August the paper seems to be a mixture, greatly discolored. From then on it is all wood.

STAATS-ZEITUNG

First issue on wood paper Jan. 7, 8, 9, 1868.

At short intervals thereafter many issues on wood. This paper seems to be on a mixture that is just a little better than wood. It appears to be the poorest mixture of any, and is used with all wood during 1869. In 1870 wood is used entirely and the *Staats-Zeitung* apparently has the distinction of being the first to try and first to adopt all wood paper.

SUN

Commenced wood May 20, 21, 1874. Also June 27, 1874. Used wood at weekly intervals from July to Dec. 1874. Years 1875 – 76 on rag and a good mixture. Five or six issues during 1877 are on wood, the balance on good stock. Two thirds of issues during 1878 – 79 are on wood, which is used exclusively after 1880.

TIMES

First issue on all wood paper Nov. 23, 1873. Also Dec. 9, 20, 1873. Good rag paper was used until Aug. 23, 1873, when one issue was printed on a mixture. This was three months before the first use of all wood stock. In the first part of the next year, on Jan. 1, 2, 5, and 16, wood paper was used again, and at short intervals until June, 1874, after which wood paper was used exclusively.

TRIBUNE

First pages on wood paper Dec. 8, 1874. Also on Dec. 17, 18, 23 and 31, 1874, but only pages 7 and 8 of each of these issues were on wood, the balance on rag. Early in 1875, alternate issues were brought out on rag and all wood. This plan continued for some months and was superseded by a good mixture. All wood issues were brought out in 1876 as follows: May 5, 6, 9, 13 and 17, while the balance of month had all rag paper and some issues part all rag and part all wood. In 1877 – 78 the experiments continued with a good mixture and all wood, until the final adoption of all wood in 1879.

WORLD

First issue on wood stock June 22, 1870. This is the second on the list to try wood in New York. The balance of 1870 was a fair mixture. A good mixture was used throughout 1871 which is still strong but badly discolored. During 1872, 1873, and 1874, a mixture was also used with many issues on all rag paper. This same plan continued until 1880, when all wood was used for four days, July 1 – 4. The mixed paper continued until Mar. 4, 1881. Thereafter wood was used entirely.

PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL

First issue on wood April 5, 1871. Size of paper 25" × 21".

On July 1, 1871, the paper was enlarged to 29" × 23" and printed on an all rag stock. This was used until Sept. 17, 25, 1873, when two issues were on wood. Good paper used until 1875. During 1875 – 76 – 77 – 78 and 1879, about one-half of issues are on wood paper and in 1880 all wood was used entirely.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HIG

On Jan. 1, 1881, a strong mixture was used and then rag paper until April 16, 1881. From then until Feb. 21, 1883, about half the issues are on rag and the other half on a mixed stock. First issue on all wood Feb. 22, 1883, until Aug. 30, 1883. Thereafter a good mixed stock was used until early in 1884, when wood was used entirely.

SALT LAKE CITY

DESERET WEEKLY NEWS

This paper changed sizes several times and the file has gaps of several years. From 1875 to Sept., 1890, all rag paper was used. After 1893 the regular wood newsprint was used.

SAN FRANCISCO

EVENING BULLETIN

First issue on all wood June 16 - 25, 1873. For eight days from Dec. 13, 1873, mixture was used and it is still strong though discolored. A good rag paper was used from this date until the first trial of wood paper on June 16, 1875. For several months after this date all wood, all rag, and a mixed stock was used until Oct. 6, 1875, after which all wood paper was used exclusively.

June 16 - 25, 1875 — all wood; June 26, 1875 — all rag; June 28 - July 1, 1875 — all wood; July 2 - 12, 1875 — all rag; July 23 - 24, 1875 — a mixture; July 26 - 27, 1875 — all rag; July 28 - 29, 1875 — a mixture. Then all rag until Oct. 6, 1875. All wood thereafter.

NEWS OF THE MONTH

GIFTS

DURING the month of September, 1929, there were received as gifts 2,138 volumes, 7,742 pamphlets, 423 maps, and 2 prints. Among the many interesting items were the following :

AMERICANA : From The Argus Company, Albany, N. Y., came copies of ten pamphlets : "New York State Men : James A. Betts ; Mr. and Mrs. Hewett Boice ; John Patrick Dugan ; Charles Gibson ; Charles Volney Hooper ; Seth Stitt Staples ; Charles Tappen ; John G. Van Etten ; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whitney ; Isaac C. Washburn." From the James H. Barry Company, San Francisco, came a copy of "Last Days of Sail on the West Coast, San Francisco Harbor," by Walter MacArthur, San Francisco, 1929. Mr. Enoch Aquila Chase, Washington, D. C., gave a copy of his work, "The History of Arlington Where America's Sons of Valor Sleep," Washington, 1929. From the Rev. W. N. P. Dailey came four old American broadsides dated 1787, 1842, 1844, and one undated. The Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas, gave a copy of "The Old Pawnee Capitol, An Account of the First Capitol Building of Kansas, The Town of Pawnee," Topeka, 1928. Mr. D. H. Landis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, gave an autographed copy of his work, "A Brief Description of Indian Life and Indian Trade of the Susquehannock Indians." Mr. William Lewin, Newark, N. J., gave copies of his works, "A Story of American Journalism," Elizabeth, N. J., 1929, "A Story of New Jersey Journalism," Newark, 1928 (two copies), and "The Pageant of New Jersey History," Newark, 1926. From the North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C., came a copy of "William Byrd's Histories of the Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina with Introduction and Notes by William K. Boyd, Ph. D.," Raleigh, 1929. The Rev. Douglas L. Rights, Winston-Salem, N. C., gave a copy of his work, "A Voyage Down the Yadkin Peedee River," Winston-Salem, 1929. From the Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, came a miscellaneous collection of books and pamphlets, being works of outstanding Brazilian authors past and present and representative of the literature of the country — 80 volumes and 3 pamphlets. The Rev. John Rothensteiner, St. Louis, Missouri, gave volumes one and two of his work, "History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis in its Various Stages from A. D. 1673 to A. D. 1928," St. Louis, 1928.

GENEALOGY : Mr. William Harold B. Bower gave an autographed copy of his work, "Bower of Claremont, Donhead, Dorchester, Lostwithiel, and Weymouth"

privately printed for the author in Great Britain), 1929. Mr. William Crownshield Endicott, Danvers, Mass., gave a copy (one of 25 printed on Glaslan handmade paper) of "Family Gatherings relating to the Smith and Blanchard families with a Memoir of the Rev. Elias Smith . . . by his Grandson, George Peabody, edited by William Crownshield Endicott, the Younger, Grandson of George Peabody and Great-Great-Grandson of the Rev. Elias Smith," Danvers, 1929. Mr. Rizal A. Gautier, Brooklyn, gave a copy of his work, "Genealogy of the Gautier Family," Brooklyn, 1929 (manuscript). From Mr. Edward Harold Hedden came a copy (mimeographed) of "Hedden and Earle Families, Glimpses through Portals of the Past," by Warren Rosencrans Hedden, James Spencer Hedden, Edward Harold Hedden, Thornton Earle and Arthur Winthrop Earle, June, 1921. Mr. Harry Middleton Hyatt gave a copy of his work, "The Millers of Millersburg, Kentucky," Vienna, 1929. Mr. Frank Pardee Lewis, Seattle, gave an autographed copy (one of 300 printed) of "Randall Lewis of Hopkinton, Rhode Island and Delaware County, New York, and some of his Descendants, A Biographical and Genealogical Record," by Frank Pardee Lewis and Edward Chester Lewis, Seattle, 1929. The Rev. Canon Roderick Charles MacLeod, Morpeth, Northumberland County, England, gave a copy of his work, "The MacLeods, Their History and Traditions" [Edinburgh] (n. d.). From Sturm & Koppe, Leipzig, came a copy of "Die Geschichte der Familie Grabau," by Wilhelm Albert Grabau, Major a. D., Leipzig [1928-29]. Mr. John S. Wurts, Germantown, Pennsylvania, gave a copy of his work, "The Barons for the Magna Charta and lines of descent from them, of Some of their descendants members of The National Society Magna Charta Dames, edited for the Society by John S. Wurts." (n. d.)

PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS: From the Dutch Treat Club, came its Year Books . . . 1921-1929 (1924-1928 privately printed and numbered copies). M. René Herval, Rouen, France, presented a copy (No. 55 of a specially numbered series) of his work, "Falaise, Cité Normande . . ." Rouen, 1929. Mr. William V. Kellen, Boston, gave a copy (one of 149 copies privately printed by D. B. Updike, 1929) of his work, "Charles Lemuel Nichols, A Tribute." From Mr. John Markle came a copy (No. 159 of 300 copies printed on handmade paper, bound in crushed levant, hand tooled, autographed) of "John Markle, Representative American," edited by Robert J. Spence, New York, 1929.

MANUSCRIPTS: From Mr. Albion Norris Fellows came the following manuscripts: The literal Englishing of China's ancient classic, "The Six Scripts," by Albion Norris Fellows, in 13 sheets and accompanied by four explanatory letters; "Chia Yü, Family sayings of Confucius," in three volumes; "Leke, Book of

Rites"; "She-King, Book of Odes," in four volumes (two copies). All except the first mentioned manuscript are in Chinese.

MUSIC: The Rev. Paul Discount, of Hartford, Conn., gave the Library autographed, mimeotyped copies of the following of his works: "The Modern Cantor Services for Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kipur Eve, for Cantor, Choir and Organ"; "The Modern Cantor Friday Eve Service for Cantor, Choir and Organ"; "The Modern Cantor Services for Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kipur, Morning and Afternoon, for Cantor, Choir and Organ," Hartford, 1928. From G. Schirmer, Inc., came a collection of sheet music by Hazel Gertrude Kinscella, including "First Steps for the Young Pianist," "My Very First Music Lessons," and others.

MISCELLANEOUS: Dr. D. D. Berolzheimer presented a copy of "Bulletin of the National Research Council No. 71, Bibliography of Bibliographies on Chemistry and Chemical Technology, 1st Supplement, 1924-1928," compiled by Clarence J. West and D. D. Berolzheimer, Washington, D. C., 1929. From Mr. L. Chanukoff, Brooklyn, came copies of the following of his works: "Shwere Himlen," "In frume shoen," "Der Mentsh" (two copies), New York, 1923, 1925, 1928. From Mr. James Herman Craig, Kansas City, Missouri, came two copies of his work, "Kettle Drums and Tom Toms," illustrated by Monte Crews, Kansas City [1928]. M. Paul Doumer gave copies of his works — "L'Indo-Chine française (Souvenirs)," 2^e édition, Paris (n. d.), and "Livre de mes fils," Paris, 1923. From the Swami Dhirananda, Los Angeles, came a copy of his work, "Glimpses of Light, a Collection of Excerpts from Sermons on Oriental and Occidental Philosophies and Religions" [Los Angeles, 1929]. From the General Outdoor Advertising Company came a copy (No. 148 of an edition of 2,000 copies) of "Great Markets of America, A Study of Fifty-Four Trading Areas in Thirty-Six States East of the Rocky Mountains," by Alexander Stoddart" [c. 1929]. Mr. Ferdinand Hansen, Hamburg, Germany, gave a copy of his work, "Pillory and Witness-Box," Hamburg (c. 1920). From Mr. C. E. Kany, Berkeley, California, came an autographed copy of his work, "Plan de Reforma de los Teatros de Madrid, Aprobado en 1799," Madrid, 1929. Dr. Max Kemmerich, Munich, gave autographed copies of his works — "Dinge, die man nicht sagt . . .," Munich [c. 1910]; "Moderne Kultur-Kuriosa (Kultur-Kuriosa, Dritter Band) . . .," Munich, 1926. From Mr. William Sidney Schmidt, Milwaukee, came a copy of his work, "The Doberman Pinscher," Chicago, 1929. Mr. Philip L. Seman, Chicago, gave a copy of his work, "Training for Social Expression," Chicago, 1929. From the Shire Horse Society, London, came a copy of "The Shire Horse Society 1878-1928." From Mr. Shu-Seng Chu, B.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, Nanking, China, came copies of "The History of Cosmopolitism of the Orient" (two volumes), and "Peaceful World of Civilized Fair Sex" — both by Lew Yenhon and in Chinese. From Dr. J. Douglas Thompson, D. C., Oakland, California, came five copies of his work, "Eating Your Way to Health," sixth edition (c. 1925), Oakland. Dr. Rafael de Zayas-Enríques, gave an autographed copy of his work, "Épicas, Poesias Escogidas," Paris, 1929.

COLLECTIONS: From the Forum Magazine came 65 volumes on history, psychology, economics, current social questions, etc. From Mrs. H. E. Hepner came 75 volumes, 14 pamphlets, 156 periodicals, and 25 pictures, being a miscellaneous collection relating to science and literature. Mr. T. E. Singer gave a copy (No. 94 of 500 printed) of "L'Aéronautique, des origines à 1922," by Comte de la Saulx, Paul, Tissandier, Charles Dolfus, Paris, 1922; also aerial timetables and maps, victrola records, and other material. From Mr. B. Curtis came 14 volumes; from Mr. C. D. Orth, 34 volumes and 69 pamphlets; Miss E. Penfield, 1 volume, 4 pamphlets, 450 periodicals, and 1 map; Mr. M. Schneider, 13 volumes, 3 pamphlets, and 123 periodicals. Mrs. C. E. Wagemann gave 356 volumes in French and English, including the works of Montesquieu, Chateaubriand, Racine, Saint-Pierre; "L'Histoire de Venise par P. Daru," Paris, 1826, "Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz," Paris, 1820. The Friends of Armenia, London, gave six of their publications. From The Gregg Writer came 1,330 numbers of Italian, French, and other stenographic periodicals. Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey gave 44 volumes, 44 pamphlets, and 14 periodicals. The National Catholic Welfare Council, Washington, D. C., gave 30 of their publications. From the Hungarian Libraries Board, Budapest, came 19 volumes, 18 pamphlets, and 41 periodicals in Hungarian, French, and German. From Società degli Alpinisti Tredentini, Trento, Italy, came a collection of books, pamphlets, and post cards issued by that Society.

ADDITIONS AND USE OF THE LIBRARY DURING SEPTEMBER, 1929

DURING the month of September, 1929, there were received at the Library 16,265 volumes and 9,581 pamphlets. (These include the additions to both Reference and Circulation Departments.) The number of volumes issued for home use by the Circulation Department was 803,223.

The total number of recorded readers in the Reference Department, Central Building, was 132,915, no record being kept of the use of books on the open reference shelves. The estimated number of readers and visitors at the Central Building was 271,000 — arrived at by adding 15 per cent to the incomplete count made by the doormen (235,821).

NEW PERIODICALS

- Alhambra.** New York City. Monthly.
- American Railway Association.** — Car Service Division: New England Shippers Advisory Board. Forecast of business & commodity committee & railroad reports. Boston, Mass. Quarterly.
- Les **Annales** poétiques. Paris. Monthly.
- Anthropologie.** Prague, Czechoslovakia. Quarterly.
- Associated poultry shows bulletin.** Washington, D. C. Monthly.
- Australian women's mirror.** Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. Weekly.
- Better delivery,** published by General Motors Truck Company. Pontiac, Michigan. Irregular.
- Cahiers de l'Étoile.** Paris, France. Bi-monthly.
- The **California grower.** San Francisco. Monthly.
- Canada.** — Meteorological Service. Daily weather map. Ottawa, Canada. Daily.
— Monthly weather map. Ottawa, Canada. Monthly.
- Canada.** — National Research Council. Canadian journal of research. Ottawa, Canada. Bi-monthly.
- The **Cast.** New York City. Weekly.
- Cellulose industry.** Journal of the Cellulose Institute. Tokyo, Japan. Monthly.
- Cement and cement manufacture.** London, England. Monthly.
- Chile.** — Ministerio de Hacienda. Boletín de hacienda. Santiago, Chile. Monthly.
- El Cielo y la tierra.** Madrid, Spain. Weekly.
- College life.** New York City. Monthly.
- Colombia.** — Ministerio de Industrias: Sección de Publicaciones. Boletín de propaganda agrícola. Bogotá. Irregular.
- Deutsch-persische Gesellschaft.** Mitteilungen. Berlin-Grunewald, Germany. Bi-monthly.
- Deutsches Museum von Meisterwerken der Naturwissenschaft und Technik.** Abhandlungen und Berichte. Berlin, Germany. Bi-monthly.
- Educational thrift gazette.** New York. Quarterly.
- Electricity on the farm.** New York. Monthly.
- Elevación.** Buenos Aires, Argentina. Bi-monthly.
- The **Farm** and the market. Aberystwyth, Wales. Quarterly.
- Food and health review.** New York City. Monthly.
- General Defense Committee.** — Local 8, New York. Financial statement. New York. Semi-annual.
- The **Grinnell malteaser.** Grinnell, Iowa. Monthly.
- Der **Hotelbetrieb.** Köln, Germany. Monthly.
- Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.** Memoirs: Sugar technology series. St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies. Irregular.
- Indice.** San Juan, Porto Rico. Monthly.
- Inprint.** New York City. Monthly.
- Instrument world.** London. Monthly.
- International review of educational cinematograph.** Rome, Italy. Monthly.
Published by the League of Nations. International Educational Cinematographic Institute.
- Isk.** London, England. Quarterly.
- Isk (Esperanto edition).** Published by International League of Militant Socialists. Geneva, Switzerland. Quarterly.
- Ivri onouchi.** Johannesburg, South Africa. Monthly.
- Jamaica.** — Health Board. Jamaica public health. Kingston, Jamaica. Monthly.
- Jardin des modes.** Albums trimestriels. Paris, France. Quarterly.
- Kriz.** Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Monthly.
- Die Kunstseiden-Woche.** Berlin, Germany. Weekly.
- Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society:** Literary & Historical Section. Proceedings. Leeds, England. Irregular.
- Liechtenstein.** Liechtensteinisches Landes-Gesetzblatt. Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Irregular.
- Lingnan science journal.** Canton, China. Quarterly.
- Linn's weekly stamp news.** Columbus, Ohio. Weekly.
- Literaturnaya gazeta.** Moscow. Weekly.
- The **Man of today.** Chicago, Ill. Quarterly.
- Mathematische Zeitschrift.** Berlin, Germany. Irregular.

- Mexico.**—Servicio Meteorológico Mexicana. Resumen mensual con datos comparativos del Observatorio central. Tacubaya, Mexico. Monthly.
- es Minorités** nationales. Bruxelles, Belgium. Quarterly.
Published by International Union of League of Nations Societies.
- Montana** banker. Great Falls, Montana. Monthly.
- Municipal** research reports. New York City. Irregular.
Published by the Municipal Research Bureau of the Socialist Party of New York City.
- la Nación** magazine. Buenos Aires, Argentine. Weekly.
- as Neue** Frankfurt. Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Monthly.
- New York** forwarder. New York City. Weekly.
- New York** national guardsman. Peekskill, N. Y. Monthly.
- New York's** politics. New York City. Bi-weekly.
Published by the Municipal Research Bureau of the Socialist Party of New York City.
- Odnokashnik.** New York. Monthly.
- Ohio** social science journal. Issued by the Division of Social Sciences, Ohio University. Athens, Ohio. Quarterly.
- ons** Nederland. Published by Algemeene Nederlandsche Vereeniging voor Vreemdelingenverkeer. Amsterdam, Netherlands. Monthly.
- Ornamental** iron, bronze and wire bulletin. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
- L'Osservatore.** New York City. Monthly.
- Outboard** motor boat. New York. Monthly.
- Outsiders.** Mount Vernon, New York. Semi-annual.
- Peru.** New York. Monthly.
- Pets.** Battle Creek, Mich. Monthly.
- Philippine Islands.**—Legislatura. Diario de sesiones. Manila, Philippine Islands. Irregular.
- Physical** review supplement. Minneapolis. Monthly.
- Poetry** world. New York. Monthly.
- Porto Rico.**—University: Summer School. Summer School news. Río Piedras, P. R. Weekly.
- Przegląd** spoleczny. Warsaw, Poland. Monthly.
Published by Związek Towarzystw Opiek Nad Sierotami Żydowskiem.
- Radio-craft.** New York. Monthly.
Published by Techni-Craft Publishing Corporation.
- Revista** agrícola de Caldas. Manizales, Colombia. Irregular.
- Revue** politique. Warsaw. Monthly.
Has also Polish title (Przegląd polityczny).
- Die Rote Spur.** Berlin-Schöneberg, Germany. Monthly.
- Saargebiet.**—Regierungskommission. Amtsblatt. Saarbruecken, Germany. Weekly.
—Oeffentlicher Anzeiger. Saarbruecken, Germany. Weekly.
- Schweizerische** landwirtschaftliche Zeitschrift. Zurich, Switzerland. Weekly.
- Silski-hospodarska** mashina. Kharkov. Monthly.
Published by Ukrayinski naukovo-doslidchi instytut silsko-hospodarskovo mashinonnavstva ta mashinobudivnytstva i Ukrayinskoye naukovoe tekhnichnoye tovaristvo.
- Social** service review and London supplement. London, England. Monthly.
Published by the National Council of Social Service, London, England, and the London Council of Social Service.
- Sociedad** bolivariana de Colombia. Revista bolivariana. Bogotá, Colombia. Irregular.
- Society** for the Promotion of Engineering Education. Bulletin of the investigation of engineering education. New York City. Irregular.
- La Soierie** de Lyon. Lyon, France. Monthly.
- Der Stahlbau.** Supplement to Bautechnik. Berlin. Semi-monthly.
- Dos Szucloze** Kind. Warsaw, Poland. Monthly.
Published by Związek Towarzystw Opiek Nad Sierotami Żydowskiem.
- Technik** im Hotel. Köln, Germany. Weekly.
- Tekhnika** upravleniya. Moscow. Bi-monthly.
Published by Gosudarstvennyi institut tekhniki upravleniya.
- Tekhnika** vozdushnovo flota. Moscow, SSSR. Monthly.
Published by SSSR.—Upravleniye voyenno-vozdushnykh sil: Nauchno-tekhnicheskyy komitet.
- Texas** tax journal. Austin, Texas. Monthly.
- United States.**—Commerce Department: Aeronautics Branch. Air commerce bulletin. Washington, D. C. Semi-monthly.
Successor to *Domestic air news*.
- The Up-stater.** Boonville, N. Y. Bi-monthly.
- Uruguay.**—Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Servicio informativo para el exterior. Montevideo, Uruguay. Monthly.
- Visti.** Kiev. Monthly.
Published by Vseukrayinska Akademiya nauk.
- Zeitungswissenschaft.** Berlin, Germany. Semi-monthly.

ASBESTOS

A LIST OF REFERENCES TO MATERIAL IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

COMPILED BY WILLIAM B. GAMBLE
Chief, Science and Technology Division

PART II

576. Jacob A. Jacobs. port. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 2, no. 10, p. 22-23, 25.) VHA

Mr. Jacobs is interested in the Boston mine at East Broughton; also in the Asbestos Corporation.

577. Jervis, H. Laboratory notes. Asbestos. Combustion furnaces. illus. (Chemical news, London, 1898, v. 77, p. 5-6.) PKA

Asbestos is easily moulded and applicable to a large number of laboratory uses. Abstract in *Journal of the Chemical Society*, London, 1898, v. 74, part 2, p. 373, PKA.

578. Johns, H. W., Manufacturing Co. Asbestos and its uses. New York [1898]. 12 p. 16°. VLO p.v.1, no.1

Advertising pamphlet.

579. Johns-Manville, H. W., Co., New York. Johns-Manville service to industry; asbestos roofings, heat insulations, packings; electrical insulations, waterproofing, industrial flooring, etc... [New York, 1923.] 260 p. illus. diagrs., tables. 4°. VLR

580. — Johns-Manville service to railroads, asbestos roofings, packings and insulations; steam and electrical railroad supplies... [New York, 1923.] 264 p. illus. diagrs., tables. 4°. TPD

581. Johns-Manville Company plans million dollar asbestos plant. (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1922, v. 114, p. 253.) VHA

582. Johnsen, A. Ueber den Krokydolith von Griqualand West. (Centralblatt für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie, Stuttgart, 1910, Jahrg. 1910, p. 353-356.) PWA

Mineralogical characteristics with references.

583. Johnson, B. L. A simple device for the rapid preparation of fine asbestos fiber. illus. (Industrial and engineering chemistry, Easton, Penn., 1923, v. 15, p. 632.) †VOA

Abstract in *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, London, 1923, v. 42, p. 1204a, VOA.

584. Jonas, Joseph. Ungerns Mineralreich; orycto-geognostisch und topographisch dargestellt... Pesth, 1820. xlviii, 414 p. 8°. VHE

Brief references to occurrences, p. 211, 330.

585. Jones, A. R. R. Asbestos manufacture in Canada. The action of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., in erecting a

manufacturing plant in this country is a departure fraught with great possibilities. (Canadian mining journal, Gardenvale, 1921, v. 42, p. 576.) VHA

586. Jones, Fayette Alexander. Epitome of the economic geology of New Mexico. Albuquerque, N. M.: New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, 1908. 47 p. 12°. PVC

See p. 30.

587. Jones, H. Asbestos in South Australia. (Australian mining standard, Sydney and Melbourne, 1912, v. 48, p. 9.) 3-†VHF

588. Jones, Robert H. Asbestos and asbestic: their properties, occurrence, and use. London: Crosby Lockwood & Son, 1897. xiii, 368 p., 2 maps, 1 plan, 13 pl. 8°. VHT

Reviewed in *Engineering and mining journal*, New York, 1898, v. 65, p. 397, VHA.

589. Jones, W. H. The asbestos position in southern Africa. Some notes on occurrence, distribution, production and marketing—a plea for a local manufacturing industry. (South African mining and engineering journal, Johannesburg, 1927, v. 37, part 2, p. 545-548.) ††VHA

590. Joseph, Henry. Resistance of various asbestiform minerals against heat. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1923, v. 5, no. 5, p. 34, 36.) VHA

Reviews literature of the subject and gives results of his own investigations.

591. Judge, A. T. Asbestos in the Union. (Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa, Journal, Johannesburg, 1923, v. 24, p. 84-90.) VHA

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- The newest arrival in the piping line. illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 3, no. 12, p. 5-8, 10, 13-14, 17.) **VHA**
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- Kirwan, Richard.** Elements of mineralogy. London, 1794-96. 2 v. 2. ed. 8°. See v. 1, p. 159-170. **PWD**
- Klaproth, Martin Heinrich.** Chemische Untersuchung des Blau-Eisensteins vom Cap der guten Hoffnung. (In his: Beiträge zur chemischen Kenntniss der Mineralkörper. Berlin, 1815. 8°. Bd. 6, p. 237-241.) **PWH**
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- 606. Kleinberger, R. E.** Schaaf-Regelmann. port. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 5, no. 11, p. 5-6, 9, 11.) **VHA**
- 607. Knight, J. Hartley.** Asbestos in the Transvaal. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1907, v. 83, p. 850.) **VHA**
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- 608. Knoedler, E. L.** Making gas mantles durable. illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 2, no. 9, p. 5-8, 10.) **VHA**
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- 609. Knops.** Ueber Asbestfabrikate. (Chemisches Central-Blatt, Leipzig, 1881, Folge 3, Jahrg. 12, p. 335.) **PKA**
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- 610. Kobell, Wolfgang Xavier Franz von.** Geschichte der Mineralogie, von 1650-1860. München, 1864. xvi, 703 p. 8°. **PW**
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- 611. —** Über den schillernden Asbest von Reichenstein in Schlesien. (Journal für praktische Chemie, Leipzig, 1834, Jahrg. 1834, Bd. 2, p. 297-298.) **PKA**
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- 612. —** Ueber den Spadaït, eine neue Mineralspecies, und über den Wollastonit von Capo di Bove. (Journal für praktische Chemie, Leipzig, 1843, Jahrg. 1843, Bd. 3, p. 467-471.) **PKA**
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- 613. Koenig, George A.** On zinc-manganese, asbestos. (Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Proceedings, 1887, Philadelphia, 1888, v. 39, p. 47-48.) ***EA**
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- 614. Kohn, Hugo Stefan.** Wertschätzung des Asbestes im Mittelalter. (Chemiker-Zeitung, Cöthen, 1912, Jahrg. 36, p. 31.) **VOA**
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618. **Krenkel, Erich.** Geologie Afrikas. Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1925-28. 2 v. illus. diags., maps. 4°. (Geologie der Erde.) **PVW**
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619. **Kreutz, Stefan.** Untersuchung der optischen Eigenschaften von Mineralien der Amphibolgruppe und ihre Abhängigkeit von der chemischen Zusammensetzung. illus. (Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Sitzungsberichte, Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Wien, 1908, Bd. 117, Abt. 1, p. 875-970.) *** EF**
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620. **Kryshanofsky, W. F.** Serpentine asbestos deposits in the Urals. (Mining and engineering world, Chicago, 1912, v. 37, p. 1002.) **VHA**
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621. **Kupferburger, W.** Chrysotile in the Union of South Africa. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1928, v. 9, no. 11, p. 3, 5-6, 8, 10.) **VHA**
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622. **L., G.** Asbestpappen-Fabrikation. (Papier-Zeitung, Berlin, 1903, Jahrg. 28, p. 173-174.) **3 - †† VMA**
623. **Lacroix, A.** Sur les propriétés optiques de la crocidolite et la diffusion de ce minéral. (Société française de minéralogie, Bulletin, Paris, 1890, tome 13, p. 10-15.) **PWA**
624. — Sur une roche à amphibole sodique (riebeckite), astrophyllite, pyrochlore et zircon du Colorado. (Académie des sciences, Comptes rendus, Paris, 1889, tome 109, p. 39-41.) *** EO**
625. **Ladoo, Raymond Bardeen.** Non-metallic minerals; occurrence — preparation — utilization. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1925. viii, 686 p. diags. 8°. **VHT**
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627. **Lappe.** Analyse eines Asbests von Koruk, einem Arm des Pissiksarbik-Fiords in Grönland. (Annalen der Physik und Chemie, Leipzig, 1835, Bd. 35, p. 486.) **PAA**
628. [The Laramie Peak properties.] (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1890, v. 50, p. 700.) **VHA**
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629. **Large rock crusher built in Canada for the Asbestos Corporation.** illus. (Canadian mining journal, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, 1919, v. 40, p. 818.) **VHA**
630. **Larochelle, Eugene.** Asbestos milling and dressing for the market. illus. (Canadian mining and metallurgical bulletin, Montreal, 1928, no. 194, p. 770-783.) **VHA**
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633. **Laufer, Berthold.** Asbestos and salamander. Essay in Chinese and Hellenistic folk-lore. (T'oung Pao, Leide, 1915, v. 16, p. 299-373.) *** OSA**
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635. **Leonhard, Karl Caesar von, and others.** Systematisch-tabellarische Übersicht und Charakteristik der Mineralkörper. In oryktognostischer und orologischer Hinsicht aufgestellt von C. C. Leonhard, K. F. Merz und Dr. J. H. Kopp. Frankfurt a. M.: J. C. Hermann, 1806. 125, xvii p. f°. **†† PWD**
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- The Life of Christopher Huber. port. Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 6, no. 6, p. 11.) **VHA**
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- Linné, Carl von. A general system of nature through the three grand kingdoms of animals, vegetables, and minerals, systematically divided into their several classes, orders, genera, species and varieties, with their citations, manners, economy, structure, and peculiarities... Translated from Gmelin, Linné, Willdenow... by William Turton. London, 1806. 7 v. 8°. **PQD**
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- Liquid asbestos. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1928, v. 10, no. 5, p. 16, 18.) **VHA**
 Heavy paste of finely powdered asbestos used for heat insulation.
- A Little journey to Canada. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 1, no. 12, p. 31, 33.) **VHA**
 Brief account of editor's visit to several Canadian properties and reference to difficulties of production and shipment.
- Little stories of success: The Asbestos Products Company. illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1925, v. 6, no. 11, p. 11-12.) **VHA**
- Little stories of success. v: The General Equipment Co., Charlotte, N. C. port. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 6, no. 3, p. 10-11.) **VHA**
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652. Ludwig, Christian Friedrich. Handbuch der Mineralogie, nach A. G. Werner. Leipzig, 1803-04. 2 v. 8°. **PWD**
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 Formulas for determining specific weight of rings and bands.
656. M., H. Die Verarbeitung der Asbest-Faser. illus. (Gummi-Zeitung, Berlin, 1913, Jahrg. 28, p. 53-57, 93-96, 128-133, 162-165.) **† VMA**
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657. McClintock, James H. Arizona. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1922, v. 113, p. 185.) **VHA**
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659. Machine for making asbestos sheet packing. illus. (India rubber world, New York, 1917, v. 56, p. 521.) **† VMV**

660. **Machinery** brake linings. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1911, v. 92, p. 16.) **VHA**

Tests by Professor C. L. Norton.

661. **McLeish**, John. The production of asbestos in Canada. (Canadian mining journal, Toronto, 1909, v. 30, p. 714-717.) **VHA**

Statistics.

662. **McMillan**, L. B. The heat insulating properties of commercial steam pipe coverings. illus. (American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Transactions, v. 37, 1915, p. 921-974.) **VFA**

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663. **Macquart**. Note sur l'asbestoïde. (Société philomathique de Paris, Bulletin, Paris, 1791, tome 1, p. 117-118.) *** EN**

Analysis of asbestiform mineral found in Dauphiny.

664. **Madison**, Frank Hilton. Teaching asbestos to the coming generation. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1922, v. 4, no. 1, p. 43-44.) **VHA**

Brief account of exhibit in Field Museum of Natural History.

665. **Mahudel**, Nicholas. Du lin incombustible. (Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres, Mémoires, Paris, 1746, tome 4, p. 634-647.) *** EO**

Author, a French antiquarian, reviews ancient references to fire-proof asbestos cloth.

666. **Maj-Gen.** Sir John W. Carson. port. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1922, v. 4, no. 6, p. 22-24.) **VHA**

Obituary of the president and general manager of Consolidated Asbestos, Limited, Montreal.

667. The **Manner** of making incombustible cloth from the stone amiantus, spun into threads. An epistolary dissertation, by J. Ciampini of Rome. . . illus. (Gentleman's magazine, London, 1747, v. 17, p. 534-535.) *** DA**

Review of pamphlet by Ciampini. Details of spinning. Also in *Asbestos*, Philadelphia, 1925, v. 6, no. 9, p. 10-12, 16, **VHA**.

668. The **Manufacture** of asbestos boards. (Paper maker and British paper trade journal, London, 1915-16, v. 51, International number, p. 11.) **3 - † VMPA**

Also in *Paper*, New York, 1916, v. 19, Oct. 25, p. 17, **VMPA**.

669. The **Manufacture** of asbestos boards. (Der Papier-Fabrikant, Berlin, 1913, Jahrg. 11, Fest- und Ausland Heft, p. 87-89.)

In English and French.

† VMPA

670. The **Manufacture** of asbestos cardboard. (Paper trade journal, New York, 1919, v. 68, no. 6, p. 333-335.) **† VMA**

671. The **Manufacture** of asbestos goods. illus. (Machinery market, London, 1924, Oct. 31, p. 17-18.) **3 - † VFA**

Brief description of making brake linings, high pressure jointing, millboard, sectional pipe covering, and mattresses at Barking works of the Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd.

672. The **Manufacture** of asbestos roofing. (Paper, New York, 1912, v. 7, p. 19.) **† VMPA**

673. **Marcuse**, B. Asbestos deposits in New Zealand and Australia. (India rubber journal, London, 1920, v. 59, p. 396.) **† VMV**

Comments on report of committee of the House of Representatives.

674. — Asbestos screen tests. (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1925, v. 120, p. 982.) **VHA**

Comments on article by Melhase. See entry no. 688.

675. — Does the percentage of high-grade asbestos vary with depth? (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1923, v. 115, p. 351.) **VHA**

676. — The marketing of asbestos. American demand largest for low-grade materials; foreign for high-grade. New York and Hamburg chief distributing centers. Competition mainly between Canadian and Rhodesian grades. illus. (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, Aug. 12, 1922, v. 114, p. 277-279.) **VHA**

677. **Marggraf**, A. G. Rapport des effets de l'acide du vitriol sur diverses pierres, ou especes de terre. (Académie royale des sciences, Mémoires, Berlin, 1766, tome 15, p. 12-18.) *** EE (Prussia)**

Effect of sulphuric acid.

678. **Marlin-Rockwell Corporation**. Rockbestos; asbestos-covered wires and cables for every service. [New York: Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, cop. 1919.] 32 p. illus. tables. 4°. **VBA p.v.53, no.6**

679. **Marloch**. Asbestos in South Africa. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1894, v. 58, p. 272.) **VHA**

Abstract of paper read before the Philosophical Society of Cape Town.

680. **Marsters**, Vernon Freeman. Petrography of the amphibolite, serpentine, and associated asbestos deposits of Belvidere mountain, Vermont. illus. maps. (Geological Society of America, Bulletin, Rochester, N. Y., 1905, v. 16, p. 419-446.) **PTA**

Has an account of early knowledge of asbestos and its uses; also a brief reference to the development of the Canadian industry. Also in *Reports of the State Geologist of Vermont*, 1903-04, v. 4, p. 86-102; 1905-06, v. 5, p. 35-61, **PTB**.

681. Die **Maschinen** zur Verspinnung des Asbests. illus. (Gummi-Zeitung, Dresden, 1899, Jahrg. 14, p. 365-366, 385-387.) **†† VMA**

682. **Mason**, F. H. Asbestos—how it is mined, spun and used. illus. (Raw material, New York, 1923, v. 6, p. 52-55.) **VIA**

Good description of Canadian mining, but with no details of spinning methods.

683. — Chrysotile—asbestos. (Mining and scientific press, San Francisco, 1915, v. 111, p. 774-775.) **VVA**

- Matthews, Joseph Merritt.** Asbestos as textile fiber. illus. (In his: Textile fibers, and physical, microscopical and chemical properties. New York, 1924. 4. ed. 8°. p. 37.) **VLB**
- Maufe, H. B.** Geological notes on the asbestos quarries, Victoria district. (In: Northern Rhodesia. — Geological Survey, Report for 1911, Salisbury, 1912, p. 38-40.) **PTB (Rhodesia, Southern)**
- The Mediterranean Asbestos Quarries, United.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1922, v. 4, p. 6, p. 47-48.) **VHA**
Proposes to operate in Corsica.
- Meisner, Max.** Die Versorgung der Volkswirtschaft mit Bergwerkserzeugnissen. 1860-1926. 2. Teil. Erze und Nichterze. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1929. xvi, 394 p. Grs., maps. 8°. (Weltmontanstatistik, hg. von der Preussischen Geologischen Landesanstalt.) **VHEA (Prussia)**
See p. 237-248 for world production statistics, also statistics for individual countries.
- Melhase, John.** Asbestos deposits of Arizona occur in four districts in Gila county. Commercial ore found along diabase intrusions in limestone. Western markets essential for full development. illus. map. (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1925, v. 120, p. 805-810.) **VHA**
Describes deposits, mining methods and costs, and separation and grading of fibers. Has chart giving prices of various grades of Quebec asbestos, 1912-1925.
- Mennell, Frederic Philip.** The mineral resources of Rhodesia. (South African journal of industries, Pretoria, 1918, v. 1, p. 1411-1417.) **TLA**
Asbestos, p. 1411-1412.
- Merger of asbestos companies in Quebec seems probable.** Details of finance being developed. Efforts in past have failed. Rhodian competition. (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1924, v. 118, p. 17.) **VHA**
- Merger of Quebec asbestos mining companies probable.** Asbestos Corporation of Canada makes offer to absorb five producers. \$25,000,000 corporation proposed. Centralized control desirable. (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1923, v. 115, p. 735.) **VHA**
- Merrill, George Perkins.** The non-metallic minerals; their occurrence and uses. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1910. xii, 22 p., 2 maps, 36 pl. illus. 2. ed. 8°. **VHT**
See p. 183-197. Analyses of samples from various parts of the world. Formulas for pipe coverings.
- 3. —** Notes on asbestos and asbestiform minerals. (United States National Museum, Proceedings, Washington, 1896, v. 18, 1895, 281-292.) ***EA**
An attempt to classify the asbestos collection of the United States National Museum, with analyses by the author and R. L. Packard. Various American specimens are described. The authors believe that "a very considerable proportion of the mineral in commercial use, and labeled as asbestos in mineral cabinets, is in reality anthophyllite."
Abstract in *Journal of the Chemical Society*, London, 1897, v. 72, part 2, p. 412, *P.K.A.*
- 694. —** On the origin of veins in asbestiform serpentine. illus. (Geological Society of America, Bulletin, Rochester, N. Y., 1905, v. 16, p. 131-136.) **PTA**
- 695. Mett, Fred A.** Amphibole — or the slip fibre varieties of asbestos. illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 1, February, p. 10-12.) **VHA**
Describes preparation of filter pads for use in Gooch crucibles.
- 696. —** Gooch filters with asbestos pads. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1927, v. 9, no. 4, p. 42-43.) **VHA**
- 697. Meville, George R.** Asbestos, the rock of the ages. illus. (Michigan technique, Ann Arbor, 1923, v. 36, Jan., p. 11-12.) **VDA**
Brief general article.
- 698. Mica and asbestos deposits in New York City.** (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1888, v. 46, p. 439.) **VHA**
- 699. Micksch, Karl.** Künstlicher Asbest. (Kunststoffe, München, 1924, Jahrg. 14, p. 78.) **VA**
Several recipes for plastic masses; also reference to Australian basalt process of making artificial asbestos. Translation in *India rubber journal*, London, 1924, v. 67, p. 1036, † *VMV*.
- 700. Micro-asbestos.** illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1928, v. 9, no. 9, March, p. 25, 27.) **VHA**
Analysis of asbestine found in Austria.
- 701. Mikroasbest als Werkstoff.** illus. diags. (Umschau, Frankfurt a. M., 1927, Jahrg. 31, p. 914-919.) **OA**
Brief account of properties and use of mineral found at Rechnitz, Austria.
- 702. Miller, E. E.** Asbestos in Arizona. (Mining American, New York, 1917, v. 74, Feb. 10, p. 7.) **VHA**
- 703. Milling asbestos in Arizona.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1929, v. 10, no. 9, p. 16, 18.) **VHA**
Briefly describes methods at the Regal mine.
- 704. Milling practice.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1928, v. 9, no. 12, p. 25, 27-28, 30-32.) **VHA**
Compares practices in various countries.
- 705. Mine operators adopt new grade standards.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 3, no. 4, p. 39.) **VHA**
- 706. The Mineral industry, its statistics, technology and trade.** v. 1-35 (1892-1926). New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1893-1927. 8°. **VH**
An annual volume with a section on asbestos in the producing areas of the world.

707. Mining at the Boston Exhibition. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1883, v. 36, p. 277-278.) **VHA**

Brief reference to exhibit of the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co.

708. Mining at the Columbian Exposition. illus. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1893, v. 55, p. 509-510.) **VHA**

See p. 510 for account of exhibit of the Sall Mountain Asbestos Company, of Blue Ridge, Georgia.

709. The Mining year book, with which is incorporated The mining manual. A record of information concerning mining companies arranged in alphabetical order, preceded by tables of annual yields and gold outputs and a dictionary of mining terms and followed by lists of directors, mining and consulting engineers, mine managers and agents, their names and addresses, and names of the companies with which they are connected. Edited by Walter E. Skinner. v. 1, 3, 8, 19, 27, 29-31, 34-43 (1887, 1889/90, 1896, 1905, 1913, 1915-17, 1920-29). London, 1887-1929. 8°.

Desk — Room 118 and 3 — VH

Covers principally British interests.

710. Misconceptions of asbestos. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1922, v. 3, no. 8, p. 18, 20, 22.) **VHA**

Comparison of Canadian and Italian varieties; the effects of heat.

711. Misconceptions about blue asbestos. A correspondent suggests that organized mining and milling, in the Cape field at all events, are impracticable. The output of high-grade fibre is scarcely likely to increase. (South African mining and engineering journal, Johannesburg, 1928, v. 38, part 2, p. 589.) **†† VHA**

For reply see entry no. 992.

712. Moellmann, W. Der Asbest, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der canadischen Asbest-Industrie. (Berg- und huettenmaennische Zeitung, Leipzig, 1902, Jahrg. 61, p. 345-348.) **VHA**

713. — Asbestos and its production in Canada. (India rubber journal, London, 1902, v. 24, p. 121-122, 167-168.) **† VMV**

Mining methods briefly described.

714. — Jüngste Entdeckungen von Asbest in Californien. (Berg- und huettenmaennische Zeitung, Leipzig, 1902, Jahrg. 61, p. 601-602.) **VHA**

Describes deposit near Stockton, California.

715. Mohs, Friedrich. Des Herrn Jac. Friedr. von der Null Mineralien-Kabinet... Wien: In Commission der Camesinischen Buchhandlung, 1804. 3 v. in 2. 8°. **PWH**

Briefly describes specimens in the collection.

716. — Grund-Riss der Mineralogie. Dresden, 1822-24. 2 v. 8°. **PWD**

Brief reference to asbestos, Theil 2, p. 318-319.

717. Molengraaff, G. A. F. Note on some rock specimens exhibited at the meeting of the Geological Society of South Africa in February, 1905. (Geological Society of South Africa, Transactions, Johannesburg, 1905, v. 8, p. 63-65.) **PTA**

Describes crocidolite from the Lower Pretoria beds.

718. Monkhouse, Allan. Electrical insulating materials; a complete treatise on the preparation, properties, and characteristics of the materials used for electrical insulation, with a full description of the methods of testing. London and New York: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1926. xvi, 392 p. illus. 8°. **VGM**

See p. 188-196 for comparative characteristics of amphibole and serpentine varieties, and the use of asbestos for asbestos paper, fabrics, synthetic varnish-asbestos products, non-ignitable and self-extinguishing boards, and magnet wire coverings. Has a list of products and trade names of materials dealt with as asbestos products.

719. Montet. Mémoire sur le Suber montanum qui se trouve au-dessus & au-dessous du chemin qui va à la paroisse de Mandagour & au Vigan, dans le diocèse d'Alais, & sur plusieurs autres faits d'histoire naturelle & de chimie. illus. (Académie royale des sciences, Mémoires, Paris, 1764, année 1762, p. 632-661.) *** EO**

720. — Troisième mémoire sur plusieurs sujets d'histoire naturelle et de chimie. (Académie royale des sciences, Mémoires, 1777, Paris, 1780, p. 640-664.) *** EO**

Describes asbestos-like mineral found in the neighborhood of Montagne de l'Esperou, near Montpellier, France.

721. Moore, Nathaniel Fish. Ancient mineralogy; or, An inquiry respecting mineral substances mentioned by the ancients, with occasional remarks on the uses to which they were applied. New York: G. & C. Carvill & Co., 1834. 192 p. 12°. **PW**

See p. 110-113.

722. Moret, Léon. Enquête critique sur les ressources minérales de la province de Savoie, précédée d'une esquisse géologique. Chambéry: Librairie Dardel [1925?]. 201 p. illus. 8°. **VHE**

Occurrences described, p. 172-175.

723. Morrison, R., jr. A plea for the asbestos producer. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1927, v. 124, p. 342.) **† VHA**

In favor of a protective tariff.

724. Mortimer-Lamb, H. The present condition of the asbestos industry in Canada. (Canadian mining journal, Toronto, 1912, v. 33, p. 457-458.) **VHA**

725. Moving pictures shown of sulphur and asbestos mining and steel manufacture. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1921, v. 111, p. 348.) **VHA**

- Murray, W.** Asbest unter einem melzofen. (Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Stuttgart, 1846, Jahrg. 1846, p. 839.) **PWA**
Asbestos deposit which formed in bottom of furnace, analysis.
- Natal Asbestos Limited.** Prospectus. Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1922, v. 4, no. 4, p. 34.) **VHA**
Resumé of the prospectus.
- Nebel.** Observation sur l'asbeste. (Journal de physique, Paris, July, 1773, p. 62.) **3 - OA**
Discusses a sample found in the principality of Se.
- Needham, Turberville.** An account of a discovery of asbestos in France. (Royal Society of London, Philosophical transactions for 1760, London, 1761, v. 51, part 2, p. 1-838.) *** EC**
States that asbestos "is nothing more... than calcined, deprived of the phlogistic."
- Nelson, Caroline.** Asbestos in Arizona. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, v. 4, Jan., p. 14, 16-20, 21.) **VLA**
- New Amianthus Mines, Ltd.** illus. South African mining and engineering yearbook, 1927, Johannesburg, 1927, p. 130-131.) **† VHF**
- A New application of asbestos.** (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1900, 70, p. 669.) **VHA**
Strange effect on eggs of asbestos siftings added to hen's food.
- New asbestos cement products.** illus. Building, London, April, 1927, v. 2, p. 186.) **† VEA**
Tile, glazed sheets, and imitation marble manufactured by Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd.
- A New asbestos discovery near Barberen, Transvaal.** Deposits of pure white chrysotile occurring in regular arrangement. Location is close to tidewater. (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1922, 113, p. 524.) **VHA**
Analyses compared with those of Canada.
- A New asbestos-metallic steam packing.** Engineering and mining journal, New York, 188, v. 46, p. 46.) **VHA**
The body of the packing is of asbestos yarn, plaited round the tubes by special machinery, which at the same time threads asbestos fiber through the tubes.
- The New asbestos theatre curtain.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 5, no. 7, p. 40.) **VHA**
Three tests by the U. S. Bureau of Standards.
- A New asbestos venture.** illus. (South African mining and engineering journal, Johannesburg, 1928, v. 39, part 1, p. 698.) **†† VHA**
Property of the Chrysotile Asbestos Company, Ltd., the Belfast district, near Dullstroom, South Africa.
- 738. New company opens asbestos mine at Kamiah, Ida.** (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1924, v. 117.) **VHA**
Panhandle Asbestos Mining Company.
- 739. A New departure in the asbestos industry.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 1, no. 9, p. 20, 22.) **VHA**
Formation of Asbestos, Ltd., with American capital and personnel. Intends to import and fiberize blue crudes.
- 740. The New field discovered and pre-empted by blue asbestos mattress coverings.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1923, v. 4, no. 7, p. 30, 33.) **VHA**
Use of mats permitted by insurance companies on sulphite digestors. Brief resumé of tests.
- 741. The New Gloria Asbestos and Asbestic Mine, Ltd.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1923, v. 4, no. 8, p. 40.) **VHA**
Brief notice of property in the Transvaal. Product used for making cement.
- 742. A New joint-making material.** (Scientific American, New York, 1889, v. 61, p. 96.) **VHA**
Asbestos mixed with white lead. See also *Engineering and mining journal*, New York, 1889, v. 48, p. 208, **VHA**.
- 743. New markets possible for Canadian asbestos.** (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1925, v. 120, p. 1015.) **VHA**
Use in brake-linings, competing with South African fibers.
- 744. New move in merger of Canadian asbestos companies.** (Engineering and mining journal-press, New York, 1925, v. 120, p. 504.) **VHA**
- 745. New refractory material.** (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1896, v. 61, p. 474.) **VHA**
Invention of Sternberg and Delettre using clay and asbestos.
- 746. A New source of asbestos.** (India rubber journal, London, 1913, v. 45, p. 274.) **† VMV**
Mineral resembling pilolite found in China.
- 747. A New use for asbestos.** (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1885, v. 40, p. 276.) **VHA**
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- 748. New use for asbestos waste.** (Chemical age, London, Jan. 8, 1927, v. 16, p. 43.) **VOA**
Suggested use as fertilizer.
- 749. A New yarn — 100% asbestos.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 5, no. 7, p. 20.) **VHA**
Made by the Worldbestos Corporation, New York City.
- 750. Nicholls, P.** The screen test and prices. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 1, no. 7, p. 12, 14-15.) **VHA**

751. — Warm air furnace insulation. illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 2, no. 3, p. 5-8, 10, 13.) **VHA**

Recommends the asbestos air cell on tin pipes.

752. Nieszytko-Norman, Th. Ueber die Verwendung von Asbest, insbesondere der faserlosen Arten, in der Technik. (Gummi-Zeitung, Berlin, 1913, Jahrg. 28, p. 412-413, 455-456.) **†† VMA**

Indicates the composition of a large number of asbestos compositions. Unusually large list of uses of asbestos, especially of amphibole variety.

753. Noble, Levi F. Contributions to the geology of the Grand Canyon, Arizona — the geology of the Shinumo area. map. (American journal of science, New Haven, 1910, series 4, v. 29, p. 369-386, 497-528.) **OA**

See p. 521 for results of microscopic study of rocks associated with asbestos.

754. Norton, Charles Ladd. The manufacture and use of asbestos wood. (Congress of Technology, Boston, 1911. Technology and industrial efficiency. New York, 1911. 8°. p. 375-379.) **VBA**

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756. Note sur la filature de l'amiant, par Madame Lena Perpent; traduite de l'italien. (Société d'encouragement pour l'industrie nationale, Bulletin, Paris, 1813, année 12, p. 166-168.) **VA**

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Notes concerning the Uralasbest Company.

758. Numbering of asbestos yarns. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 1, no. 11, p. 24.) **VHA**

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Briefly describes *nemalite*, a fibrous mineral soluble in acids without effervescence.

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Abstract in *Journal of the Chemical Society*, London, 1897, v. 72, part 2, p. 53, *PKA*.

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Analysis and characteristics of asbestos found in Griqualand West, with results of tests as a pipe covering. See also *Engineering and mining journal*, New York, 1899, v. 67, p. 528, *VHA*; *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, London, 1899, v. 18, p. 266, *VOA*.

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Purposes and list of officers of the association.

767. Over-capitalisation in the asbestos industry? Flood of new companies. Is too much paper being created? (South African mining and engineering journal, Johannesburg, 1928, v. 39, part 1, p. 389.) **†† VHA**

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770. Paper and millboard standards. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 5, no. 12, p. 32.) **VHA**

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Perkins, Frank C. Mining asbestos in Vermont. illus. (*Mining world*, Chicago, 1900, v. 32, p. 559.) **VHA**

Perry, E. Asbestos roofing cement. Factors for asbestos cements. (Oil, paint and varnish reporter, New York, Oct. 20, 1924, v. 1, p. 20.) **VHA**
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The Philadelphia New Method Moulding and Metals Corporation. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 1, no. 9, p. 32, 34.) **VHA**
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Philadelphia's new code for theatre curtains. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1927, v. 9, no. 1, p. 20, 22.) **VHA**

The Philip Carey Company. Heat insulation for temperatures 500° F. to 1200° F. Bulletin 101A. Cincinnati, 1927. 24 p. illus. **VHT n.c.4**

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See p. 71-73 for brief accounts of amianthus, cornelian asbestos, mountain leather, mountain cork, and mountain wood.

a. ——— New edition with extensive alterations and additions. London, 1852. xi, p. 12°. **PWE**
See p. 300-302.

Pietersburg asbestos deposits to be exploited by strong company. Extensive resources in two varieties indicated. The value of the amosite types. (*South African mining and engineering journal*, Johannesburg, 1928, 19, part 1, p. 112.) **VHA**

Plan revival of Russian asbestos industry. (*Engineering and mining journal*, New York, 1928, v. 125, p. 535.) **VHA**

786. Plant of the Dominion Asbestos Fibre Company. illus. (*Engineering and mining journal*, New York, 1910, v. 89, p. 663.) **VHA**

787. Plattendichtungen. (*Gummi-Zeitung*, Berlin, 1915, Jahrg. 29, p. 483, 508, 565.) **VMA**

Discusses efficiency of asbestos-rubber sheets as waterproofing.

788. Pliny, the elder. The natural history of Pliny. Translated with copious notes and illustrations by the late John Bostock and H. T. Riley. London: H. G. Bohn, 1855-57. 6 v. 12°. (Bohn's classical library.) **R-PQC**

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Library has other editions in Latin, English, and French.

789. Plot, Robert. A discourse concerning the incombustible cloth above mentioned; address'd in a letter to Mr. Arthur Bayly merchant, and Fellow of the R. Society; and to Mr. Nicholas Waite, merchant of London. (Royal Society of London, Philosophical transactions, Oxford, 1685, no. 172, p. 1051-1062.) **EC**

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790. Pontoppidan, Erik. The natural history of Norway: containing a particular and accurate account of the temperature of the air, the different soils, waters, vegetables, metals, minerals, stones, beasts, birds, and fishes; together with the dispositions, customs, and manner of living of the inhabitants: interspersed with physiological notes from eminent writers, and transactions of academies ... Translated from the Danish original ... London: Printed for A. Linde, 1755. xxiii, 206, vii, 291 p. illus. f°. **PQP**

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791. Pott, Johann Heinrich. Continuation de la lithogéognosie pyrotechnique, où l'on traite plus particulièrement de la connoissance des terres & des pierres, & de la manière d'en faire l'examen. Paris: Chez Jean-Thomas Hérisant, 1753. 267(1) p., 2 l. 12°. **PWR**

See p. 41, 181-186 for discussion of fusibility of asbestos.

792. Powminco asbestos filter fibre, the only completely fiberized asbestos. Woodlawn, Baltimore, Md.: Powhatan Mining Co. [1920?] 10 p. narrow 8°. **Vert. file, Room 119**
Actinolite prepared for Gooch filters.

793. **Prasco** high temperature insulation — its history. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1925, v. 6, no. 12, p. 16-17.) **VHA**
794. **Premier Asbestos Mines of South Africa, Ltd.** Prospectus. (South African mining and engineering journal, Johannesburg, 1928, v. 39, part 1, p. 574-577.) **†† VHA**
795. **Preservation** of firemen against fire and flame. (American journal of science and arts, New Haven, 1830, v. 18, p. 177-179.) **OA**
Asbestos clothing introduced by Giovanni Aldini, who "has succeeded, it appears, in preparing [asbestos] in such a manner that it may be spun and woven without an intermixture of cotton or other fibre."
796. **Prices** of Canadian crude and fibre. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1922, v. 3, no. 8, p. 8.) **VHA**
Chart for 1920 and 1921.
797. **Production** of asbestos in 1925. (Canadian mining journal, Gardenvale, Que., 1926, v. 47, p. 688.) **VHA**
Canadian statistics.
798. **Progress** in amosite. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1929, v. 10, no. 10, p. 4.) **VHA**
Brief reference to "capisolite," an Italian insulating material for boiler coverings.
799. **Progress** in developing amphibole. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1926, v. 8, Nov., p. 22, 24.) **VHA**
Plant and product of Hollywood Asbestos Mines, Hollywood, Ga.
800. **A Promising** Pietersburg asbestos flotation. (South African mining and engineering journal, Johannesburg, 1920, v. 30, part 1, p. 43-44.) **VHA**
801. **The Proposed** asbestos merger. (Canadian mining journal, Gardenvale, 1923, v. 44, p. 836-837.) **VHA**
Editorial comment.
802. **Protection** for asbestos? (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1927, v. 124, p. 442-443.) **† VHA**
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803. **Pruefung** von Asbestpappen. (Gummi-Zeitung, Dresden, 1902, Jahrg. 16, p. 279.) **†† VMA**
804. **Pryce-Williams, A. G.** Development and growth of the Rhodesian asbestos industry. map. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1923, v. 4, no. 9, p. 12, 14.) **VHA**
805. **Purifying** asbestos of iron compounds. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 3, no. 5, p. 62.) **VHA**
806. **Quality** of crude asbestos. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1923, v. 4, no. 10, p. 21-22.) **VHA**
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807. **Quebec.** Asbestos mining still dull. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1922, v. 114, p. 826.) **VHA**
808. **Quebec** asbestos industry still thriving. Contract system has offset labor scarcity. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1920, v. 110, p. 376.) **VHA**
809. **Quenstedt, Friedrich August** von. Handbuch der Mineralogie. Tübingen: H. Lapp, 1877. viii, 997 p. 3. ed. 8°. **PWD**
See p. 300 and 331-333 for brief histories and descriptions of the chief varieties.
810. **Raimondi, Antonio.** ... El Perú. Tomo 1-6, fasc. 1. Lima, 1874-1913. illus. 4°. **† HHY**
See tomo 4, p. 148-153 for descriptions of Peruvian amphiboles.
811. **Rammelsberg, Carl Friedrich August.** Handbuch der Mineralchemie. Leipzig, 1875. vi, 136, xiv, 744 p. 2. ed. 8°. **PNB**
See p. 400-402 for 19 analyses from various sources. Library also has 1. ed., Leipzig, 1860, 3-**PNB**.
812. — Ueber die krystallographischen und chemischen Beziehungen von Augite und Hornblende, sowie von verwandten Mineralien. (Annalen der Physik und Chemie, Leipzig, 1858, Bd. 103, p. 273-311.) **PAA**
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813. **Randolph, C. P.** The thermal resistivity of insulating materials. illus. (American Electrochemical Society, Transactions, v. 21, 1912, p. 545-555.) **PKA**
See p. 550 for results of tests on asbestos at laboratory of the General Electric Company.
814. **Raybestos** in Canada. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 2, no. 7, p. 44.) **VHA**
815. **The Recent** asbestos merger. (Canadian mining journal, Toronto, 1909, v. 30, p. 273-275.) **VHA**
Board of directors, list of subsidiaries of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., and statistics of production of asbestos and asbestic, 1880-1908.
816. **Reid, Alexander McIntosh.** ... Asbestos in the Beaconsfield district... Tasmania: T. G. Prior, 1919. 31 p. illus. 8°. (Tasmania. — Geological Survey. Geological Survey report no. 8.) **VHFA (Tasmania)**
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817. **Reidemeister, C.** Ueber sogenannten Asbest. (Gummi-Zeitung, Dresden, 1900, Jahrg. 15, p. 70.) **†† VMA**
Argues that chrysotile is not a true asbestos.
818. **Reifsneider, L. B.** Amphibole asbestos deposits at Hollywood, Ga.; their development and treatment. Important domestic supply may result. James wet process makes superior product. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1925, v. 119, p. 606-608.) **VHA**
Describes James process.
819. **Remarkable** growth and development of a New England enterprise. The Standard

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81. **Renard, Alphonse Franc, and C. KLE-**
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82. **René Pothier Doucet.** port. (Asbestos,
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Brief biography of the general manager of the
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85. **Report on discovery of asbestos in Aus-**
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86. **Research and the asbestos industry.**
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) **VHA**
Pleas for cooperation among the producers.
87. **Reuss, August Emmanuel.** Fragmente
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liche Classe, Wien, 1857, Jahrg. 1856, Bd. 22,
129-210.) * **EF**
See p. 188-189 for description of fibrous calcite
embling mountain leather and mountain cork.
88. **Reuss, Franz Ambrosius.** Lehrbuch der
Mineralogie, nach des Herrn O. B. R. Kars-
n mineralogischen Tabellen, ausgeführt
n F. A. Reuss. Theil 1-4. Leipzig: F. G.
cobäer, 1801-06. 4 v. in 8. 12°. **PWD**
See especially Theil 2, Bd. 2, p. 239-255 for mountain
k, amianthus, common asbestos, and mountain wood.
e index in last volume for other varieties.
89. **«Rhodesian asbestos.»** illus. (South Afri-
an mining and engineering year book, 1922-
23, Johannesburg, 1922-28.) † **VHF**
Has interesting information concerning production,
ch activities of various companies.
90. **Rhodesian and General Asbestos Cor-**
poration, Ltd. illus. (South African mining
d engineering year book, 1928, Johannes-
burg, 1928, p. 347, 350-351.) † **VHF**
Report for the year ending March 31, 1927.
91. **Rhodesian notes.** (Asbestos, Philadel-
phia, 1921, v. 2, no. 7, p. 42, 44.) **VHA**
92. **A Rich asbestos find.** (Society of Chem-
ical Industry, Journal, London, 1919, v. 38,
25a.) **VOA**
Brief reference to deposit at Lake Frontier, Mont-
gny county, Quebec.
93. **Richard V. Mattison, jr.** port. (Asbes-
tos, Philadelphia, 1927, v. 8, no. 12, June, p.
3-4.) **VHA**
Obituary notice.
94. **Richard V. Mattison, M.D.,** a few facts
concerning his life. port. (Asbestos, Phila-
delphia, 1919, v. 1, no. 6, p. 8-10.) **VHA**
Dr. Mattison introduced the manufacture of asbestos
cement shingles into the U. S.
95. **Richards, Gragg.** Veins with fibrous
quartz and chlorite from the vicinity of
Providence, Rhode Island. (American min-
eralogist, 1925, v. 10, p. 429-433.) **PWA**
Cited in Peacock's paper on the nature and origin
of the amphibole-asbestos of South Africa. See entry
no. 773.
96. **Richardson, Charles Henry.** The as-
bestos deposits of the New England states.
(Canadian Mining Institute, Quarterly bulle-
tin, Montreal, 1911, no. 13, p. 59-69.) **VHA**
97. — Asbestos in Vermont. illus. map.
(Vermont. — State Geologist, Seventh re-
port, 1909-10, Bellows Falls, 1910, p. 315-
329.) **PTB (Vermont)**
98. **Richtofen, Ferdinand, Freiherr von.**
Über die Bildung und Umbildung einiger
Mineralien in Süd-Tirol. (Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Sitzungsberichte, Mathe-
matisch-naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien,
1858, Jahrg. 1857, Bd. 27, p. 293-374.) * **EF**
See p. 343 for discussion of augite-asbestos trans-
formation.
99. **Robert F. Toope,** another old timer in
the insulation field. port. (Asbestos, Phila-
delphia, 1921, v. 2, no. 7, p. 33, 35.) **VHA**
Sold his patents to the Johns Company and founded
the Toopes Asbestos Covering Co., Ltd., of London.
100. **Robinson, J. Albert.** Asbestos protected
metal. [By J. A. Robinson.] Boston [1909].
8 p. 8°. (Underwriters' Bureau of New Eng-
land. Reports. no. 127.) **SXA**
101. **Rogers, Arthur William.** Geological
survey of parts of Bechuanaland and Griqua-
land West. (Cape of Good Hope. — Geolog-
ical Commission. Eleventh annual report,
1906, Cape Town, 1907, p. 9-85.)
PTB (Cape of Good Hope)
102. — Geological survey of parts of Hay
and Prieska, with some notes on Herbert
and Barkly West. illus. (Cape of Good Hope.
— Geological Commission, Tenth annual re-
port, 1905, Cape Town, 1906, p. 143-204.)
PTB (Cape of Good Hope)
See p. 164-167 for description of Asbestos mountains.
103. — Geological survey of parts of Vry-
burg, Kuruman, Hay, and Gordonia. illus.
(Cape of Good Hope. — Geological Com-
mission, Twelfth annual report, 1907, Cape Town,
1908, p. 11-157.) **PTB (Cape of Good Hope)**
104. **Rogers, Arthur William, and A. L. Du**
Torr. Report on the geology of parts of
Prieska, Hay, Britstown, Carnarvon, and

Victoria West. illus. (In: Cape of Good Hope. — Geological Commission, Thirteenth annual report, 1908, Cape Town, 1909, p. 9-109.)
PTB (Cape of Good Hope)

See index.

844. Rogers, Arthur William, and ERNEST H. L. SCHWARZ. Geology of the Orange river valley in the Hope Town and Prieska districts. (Cape of Good Hope. — Geological Commission, Annual report, 1899, Cape Town, 1900, p. 67-97.)
PTB (Cape of Good Hope)

845. Rogers, Fred E. Asbestos in the oxy-acetylene field. illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1920, v. 1, no. 11, p. 5-8, 10, 13-15.)
VHA

Asbestos paper for protecting parts while welding; sheet asbestos when cutting steel and decarbonizing motor car cylinders; asbestos in oxygen cylinders; in acetylene cylinders; asbestos packing.

846. Roman exhibition of asbestos. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1876, v. 22, p. 141.)
† VHA

States that the Marquis of Batrera has re-discovered the art of making asbestos cloth.

847. Rosenbaum, Gerhard. The European asbestos shingle industry. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1927, v. 8, no. 9, March, p. 30, 32.)
VHA

848. — The mysteries of chrysotile. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1928, v. 9, no. 7, Jan., p. 24, 26, 28.)
VHA

Discussion regarding origin.

849. Rosenbusch, Harry. Mikroskopische Physiographie der petrographisch wichtigen Mineralien, begründet von H. Rosenbusch ... Fünfte, völlig umgestaltete Auflage von Dr. E. A. Wülfing. Bd. 1, Hälfte 1-2. Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbart, 1921-27. 2 v. 4°.
PWH

Bd. 1, Hälfte 2 (Spezieller Teil) by Dr. O. Mügge contains analyses and characteristics of the monocline amphibole group, p. 508-554, with 179 references.

850. Ross, James Gordon. The asbestos industry. (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Bulletin, Montreal, 1921, no. 112, p. 715-720.)
VHA

Discusses taxes, organization for research, geology, mining and milling, labor, prices, consumption, and outlook.

Also in *Canadian mining journal*, Gardenvale, 1921, v. 42, p. 684-686, VHA.

851. — Asbestos-mining and milling. illus. tables. (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Bulletin, Montreal, 1927, May, p. 527-560.)
VHA

Geology of the Quebec area, mining and milling practices, and statistics.

852. Ross, W. G. Asbestos. (Canadian mining journal, Gardenvale, 1925, v. 46, p. 882.)
VHA

Statements regarding proposed merger.

853. — The asbestos industry in Canada. (Canadian mining journal, Gardenvale, Que., 1926, v. 47, p. 338-339.)
VHA

Good general article giving history and uses.

854. — The Canadian asbestos situation. Rhodesian competition. Local demand for price control. (India rubber journal, London, 1924, v. 67, p. 854-855.)
† VMV

Impossibility of cooperation among the producing companies.

855. Roth, Justus Ludwig Adolf. Allgemeine und chemische Geologie. Berlin, 1879-93. 3 v. 8°.
PTK

See p. 125-126, 129, 133-134 for brief references to occurrences in various parts of the world with several analyses and footnote references.

856. Rowe, J. P. Minor metals and non-metallic minerals of Montana. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1928, v. 125, p. 816-818.)
† VHA

Brief reference to deposits.

857. Rowe, R. C. Asbestos. Non-conductor of heat. illus. (Power house, Toronto, 1926, v. 19, Feb. 20, p. 26-29.)
VFA

General article, describing mining and grading. Pictures of the plant of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada.

858. — The Bell asbestos mine at Thetford mines. illus. diagrs. (Canadian mining journal, Gardenvale, Que., 1928, v. 49, p. 146-151.)
† VHA

Deals with geology, theories of formation, and mining and mill practice. Has a flow sheet.

859. Rowell, H. W. The origin and properties of asbestos. illus. (Asbestos, Rochdale, 1918, v. 1, p. 7-8, 35-36, 71-72, 115-116; 1919, v. 2, p. 33-34, 70-71, 104-105, 139-140.)
VLA

860. The Rubber, insulated wire, and asbestos industries in Finland. illus. (India-rubber journal, London, Sept. 27, 1924, v. 68, p. 733-734.)
VHA

Abstracted in *Asbestos*, Philadelphia, 1925, v. 6, no. 7, p. 38-39, VHA.

861. Ruby, B. F. Asbestos whiskers for Santa Claus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1925, v. 6, no. 7, p. 9.)
VHA

Metal tinsel and flake asbestos for Christmas trimmings.

862. — Japanese nightingales — and asbestos. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1925, v. 6, no. 12, p. 36.)
VHA

Meal worms for the birds kept in asbestos-lined box.

863. RuKeyser, Walter Arnold. Asbestos mining and milling in Quebec. illus. (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1922, v. 113, p. 617-625, 670-677.)
† VHA

864. — Past and present methods of mining and milling asbestos. illus. (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 2, no. 11, p. 6-8, 10, 12, 15, 17; no. 12, p. 5-8, 10, 12-13, 15, 17, 19; v. 3, no. 1, p. 5-6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19.)
VHA

865. Russia as an asbestos producer. (Russian economic bulletin, New York, Feb.-March, 1921, v. 3, nos. 2-3, p. 4.)
TLA

Information furnished by Mr. Stanislas Littauer.

1. **Russia — the land of unfilled promise.** Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 2, no. 12, (47-48.) **VHA**
Information from Mr. Stanislas Littauer regarding occurrence, labor, freight rates, and production.
2. **The Russian asbestos industry.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 2, no. 9, p. 25-28.) **VHA**
Information supplied by the U. S. Department of Commerce.
3. **The Russian asbestos industry.** (India rubber journal, London, 1926, v. 72, p. 64.) **† VMV**
Russian asbestos stated to be better than Canadian. (Accounts of the asbestos trust (Uralasbest) and of Allied American Corporation.)
4. **Russian asbestos supplies.** (India rubber journal, London, 1924, v. 67, p. 872.) **† VMA**
Statistics of the Russian asbestos trust.
5. **Russian notes.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1923, v. 5, no. 5, p. 12.) **VHA**
6. **Saborsky, A. D.** Glass wool heat insulation in Europe. illus. (American Ceramic Society, Journal, Easton, Penn., 1923, v. 6, p. 674-684.) **VNE**
See p. 678 for curves showing heat conductivity of asbestos-magnesia and asbestos-kieselguhr.
7. **Sachs, Albert P.** Asbestos cements. Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1925, v. 6, no. 12, (12, 14-15.) **VHA**
8. **Saeure- und feuerfeste Asbestkörper.** Gummi-Zeitung, Dresden, 1903, Jahrg. 17, (1045.) **† VMA**
Briefly describes manufacture.
9. **Sage, B. G.** De l'emploi de l'amiant en Chine. (Journal de physique, Paris, 1804, tome 59, p. 217-218.) **3 - OA**
Translation in *Philosophical magazine*, London, 1805, 21, p. 243-244.
Reports a Chinese furnace made of asbestos.
10. **[Sale of Asbestos Packing Company's properties.]** (Engineering and mining journal, New York, 1888, v. 46, p. 93.) **VHA**
Bought by Bell's Asbestos Company, Ltd.
11. **Saubermann, S.** Ueber das Verhalten von Asbest in entleuchten Flammen. (Chemiker-Zeitung, Cöthen, 1902, Jahrg. 26, Sem. p. 180.) **† VHA**
Abstract in *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, London, 1902, v. 21, p. 396, *VOA*; *Gummi-Zeitung*, Dresden, 1902, Jahrg. 16, p. 447, **† VMA**.
12. **Saunders, Horace Bénédicte de.** Voyages dans les Alpes, précédés d'un essai sur l'histoire naturelle des environs de Genève. 1-4: Genève: Chez Barde, Manget & Compagnie, 1786-87; v. 5-8: Neuchâtel: Chez Louis Fauche-Borel, 1796. 8 v. 12°. **PSO**
See v. 1, p. 116-129 for fire and acid tests on asbestos from St. Bernard and amianthus from Tarentaise; v. 6, p. 257-259 for description of byssolite from Lauteraar; v. 7, p. 154-156 for description of amianthus and steatite from St. Gotthard.
13. **Sch. Herstellung von Wein- und Bierfiltrern.** (Gummi-Zeitung, Berlin, 1921, Jahrg. 35, p. 618-619.) **† VMA**
14. **Schaaf-Regelman, E.** Asbestos; its mining, preparation, markets, and uses. illus. (Engineering magazine, New York, 1907, v. 34, p. 68-80.) **VDA**
15. **Asbestos and its importance as a national asset.** Early history records its use. Its fibrous crystallization a mineralogical phenomenon. Asbestos is absolutely indispensable to civilization. Road building and power lines the only essential to development in the United States. illus. (Mining Congress journal, Washington, 1927, v. 13, p. 176-179.) **VHA**
Describes occurrence in Gila county, Arizona. This paper has been reprinted for distribution by the Keasbey and Mattison Company, Ambler, Penn.
16. **Chrysotile vs. amphibole.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1924, v. 6, no. 5, p. 5-6, 9.) **VLA**
17. **Development difficulties in Arizona.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, v. 8, 1927, no. 7, Jan., p. 10-12.) **VHA**
18. **The iron content of asbestos.** (Asbestos, Philadelphia, 1921, v. 3, no. 1, p. 45-46.) **VHA**
19. **Scheerer, Th.** Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniss des polymeren Isomorphismus. (Annalen der Physik und Chemie, Leipzig, 1851, Bd. 84, p. 321-410.) **PAA**
Includes analyses of anthophyllite from Kongsberg (Norway), Canada, and New York; tremolite from Reichenstein (Silesia); mountain cork from Zillertal; asbestos from St. Gotthardt; crocidolite.
20. **Schmidt, Emil.** Analyse des Asbests von Zöblitz. (Journal für praktische Chemie, Leipzig, 1848, Bd. 45, p. 14-15.) **PKA**
21. **Schmidt, G.** Asbest und Nephrit von Poschiavo in Graubünden. (Zeitschrift für praktische Geologie, Berlin, 1917, Jahrg. 25, p. 77-81.) **PTA**
22. **Schoellmann, Wilhelm.** Das Ganze der Asbest-Verarbeitung. Berlin: Union deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1925. 69 p. illus. 3. ed. 8°. **VKE p.v.42, no.2**
Describes preparation of asbestos and machinery for spinning, weaving, and the making of insulation, asbestos paper, packings, asbestos-rubber articles, sheets, and shingles.
23. **Schoenjahn.** Untersuchung von Asbestpappen. (Gummi-Zeitung, Dresden, 1902, Jahrg. 16, p. 949.) **† VMA**
24. **Zur Prüfung von Asbestpappen.** (Gummi-Zeitung, Dresden, 1902, Jahrg. 16, p. 371-372.) **† VMA**

(To be continued)

CIRCULATION STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1929

BRANCHES	CIRCULATION		NEW REGISTRA- TIONS	VOLUMES ACCES- SIONED
	HOME USE (VOLUMES)	READERS OF REFERENCE BOOKS		
MANHATTAN				
Central Building:				
Central Circulation	48,443		1,226	585
Children's Room	1,883	1,803	31	59
Extension Division*	91,897		1,605	648
Library for the Blind	3,253		16	130
East Broadway, 33	7,496	2,700	112	97
East Broadway, 192	19,852	3,674	223	293
Rivington street, 61	14,261	3,564	110	403
East Houston street, 388	16,509	2,738	189	306
Leroy street, 66	7,891	2,024	147	445
8th street, 135 Second avenue	11,295	1,953	143	161
10th street, 331 East	19,949	2,398	287	268
13th street, 251 West	8,021	1,909	102	155
23rd street, 228 East	7,695	2,931	169	53
23rd street, 209 West	10,783	2,854	231	163
36th street, 303 East	7,178	1,287	89	219
40th street, 457 West	6,982	1,129	60	109
50th street, 564 Lexington avenue	7,784	2,608	167	93
51st street, 742 Tenth avenue	8,129	526	101	246
58th street, 121 East	9,989	850	277	212
58th " 121 " Music Library	2,193	2,581		100
67th street, 328 East	12,537	2,685	248	141
69th street, 190 Amsterdam avenue	12,535	1,820	199	118
77th street, 1465 York avenue	15,872	2,281	135	195
79th street, 222 East	16,137	4,472	215	159
81st street, 444 Amsterdam avenue	15,219	2,922	314	196
96th street, 112 East	20,960	2,518	261	231
100th street, 206 West	18,865	900	378	287
110th street, 174 East	19,489	2,557	226	372
115th street, 203 West	13,083	1,539	204	435
124th street, 9 West	10,937	1,504	163	168
125th street, 224 East	7,146	1,058	165	202
125th street, 518 West	14,476	2,250	245	268
135th street, 103 West	10,635	829	207	615
145th street, 503 West	18,978	2,094	288	345
St. Nicholas avenue, 1000	16,228	1,933	227	183
179th street, 535 West	24,385	4,281	467	332
THE BRONX				
140th street, 321 East	19,482	5,026	428	65
Morris avenue, 910	15,901	4,838	270	254
160th street, 761 East	27,601	4,775	384	174
Southern Boulevard, 877	27,785	3,938	1,212	952
168th street, 78 West	14,842	3,029	322	131
169th street, 610 East	29,618	4,967	538	727
176th street and Washington avenue	31,052	5,145	607	525
Bainbridge avenue, 2556	37,556	4,030	1,339	294
Kingsbridge avenue, 3041	8,018	1,507	128	90
RICHMOND				
St. George	8,760	1,759	152	67
Port Richmond	11,543	2,139	213	85
Stapleton	7,128	2,898	112	102
Tottenville	4,972	1,376	120	44
Totals	803,223	118,599	15,052	12,502

* In addition 11,956 books were read at agencies of the Extension Division.

PRINCIPAL DONORS IN SEPTEMBER, 1929

	VOLS.	PMS.		VOLS.	PMS.
India Congress Committee	1	1	Hyatt, Harry Middleton	1	
American Bureau of Metal Statistics (periodical)	55	32	India, Madras. Superintendent Gov- ernment Press	5	
American Council of Learned Socie- ties	1		Kansas State Historical Society		1
American Petroleum Institute	1		Kany, C. E.		1
Angus Company		10	Kellen, William V.		1
Baden, Germany. Statistisches Lan- desamt	1		Kemmerich, Dr. Max	2	
Berry, James H., Company	1		Landis, D. H.		1
Bermuda. Colonial Secretary	4		Leippert, James G. (1 bookplate)		
Bolzheimer, D. D.	1		Lewin, William		4
Biblioteka Wyższej Szkoły Hand- lowej	6	2	Lewis, Frank Pardee	1	
Bower, William Harold B.		1	Liechtenstein, Regierung des Fürst- entums (3 postcards)	5	47
British Guiana. Colonial Secretary	1	5	MacLeod, Rev. Canon Roderick Charles		1
British Library of Information	1	11	Markle, John	1	
Bureau International de la Cour Per- manente d'Arbitrage		1	Mozambique. Governo Geral da Colônia	8	
Branukoff, L.	4		National Catholic Welfare Council		30
Brase, Enoch Aquila		3	North Carolina Historical Commis- sion	1	
Colegio de Belen. Observatorio Me- teorologico, Magnetico y Seismico		5	Országos Könyvforgalmi és Biblio- grafiai Központ (41 periodicals)	19	18
Craig, James Herman	2		Orth, C. D.	34	69
Cross, Kathryn (Mrs. Harold)		1	Pacific Science Congress (11 peri- odicals)		3
Curtis, B.	14		Penfield, Miss E. (450 periodicals; 1 map)	1	4
Czechoslovak Consulate General at New York	3	22	Persia. Administration of Customs	1	
Daily, Rev. W. N. P. (4 broad- sides)			Riggs, Frederick B.		1
Dhyananda, Swami	1		Rights, Rev. Douglas L.		1
Discount, Rev. Paul		3	Rio de Janeiro. Bibliotheca Nacional	83	3
Dominican Republic. Legation at Washington	1		Rothensteiner, Rev. John	2	
Doumer, Paul	2		Schirmer, G., Inc.		40
Dutch Treat Club		9	Schmidt, William Sidney	1	
Eldridge, Paul	1		Schneider, M. (123 periodicals)	11	23
Endicott, William Crowninshield	1		Seman, Philip L.	1	
Eno Foundation for Highway Traf- fic Regulation, Inc.	2		Shire Horse Society	1	
Fellows, Albion Norris (19 sheets; 4 letters)	4	8	Shu-Seng Chu, B.C.S.	3	
Forum Magazine	67		Singer, T. E. (5 maps; 6 miscel- laneous)	3	5
Friends of Armenia		6	Società degli Alpinisti Tredentini (24 postcards)	9	8
Gautier, Rizal A.	1		Sturm & Koppe (A. Dennhardt)	1	
General Outdoor Advertising Com- pany	1		Sweden. Sveriges Geologiska Un- dersökning	2	
Gregg Writer, The (1,330 periodi- cals)		1	Thompson, Dr. J. Douglas, D. C.	5	
Hansen, Ferdinand	1		Torch Press	1	
Hartmann, Hans W.		1	Tulane University of Louisiana. Department of Middle American Research		3
Hedden, Edward Harold		1	Université Egyptienne	2	2
Hepner, Mrs. H. E. (156 periodicals; 25 pictures)	175	14	Venezuela. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores		4
Hervel, René	1		Wagemann, Mrs. C. E.	356	
Hitchcock, Mrs. Ripley	4	2	Wojskowy Instytut Naukowo- Wydawniczy		1
Honduras. Biblioteca Nacional	3	2	Wurts, John S.		1
Humphrey, Andrew B. (14 peri- odicals)	44	44	Zayas-Enriquez, Dr. Rafael de	1	

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Central Building Guide	.05
The New York Public Library; How It Was Formed, What It Is Doing	Free
Questions About Your Library (General Information about the Library)	Free
For Sightseers. Central Building	Free

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Branch Library Book News. A selected list of new additions to the Circulation Department, with other lists and articles. Published monthly, except in July and August. For sale at the Branches and at the Inquiry Desk. 2 cents a copy; 25 cents a year, postpaid.

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REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

	PRICE		PRICE
Alice in Wonderland; the manuscript and its story. 1928	.10	Avery Collection, Handbook of. 1901. 84 p.	.50
Almanacs, A list of New York, 1694-1850. 1921	1.00	Avery Collection, Handbook of — Supplement: Additions of Prints, 1901-1920. 1921	.15
American Historical Prints, Early Views of American Cities, etc. 1927	.50	Avesta and Romani, by Albert Thomas Sinclair. 1916	.05
American Interoceanic Canals. A list of references. 1916	.30	Beaumarchais, Editions of, in New York City. 1925	.15
Article of Faith, An, by Hiller C. Wellman. 1919	.05	Behind the Magician's Curtain — An Exhibition of Books and Prints Relating to Conjuring and Magic — by John Mulholland (illustrated) 1928	.05
Assyria and Babylonia. A list of references. 1918	.45	Berlin and the Prussian Court in 1798. From a ms. journal of Thomas Boylston Adams. 1916	.15
Astor Library, Catalogue of the. 8 volumes. Sewed. Per volume	5.00	Billings, Dr. John Shaw, Memorial Meeting in honor of the late. 1913	.10
Automobile Tires. A list of references. 1923	.10	City Planning and Allied Topics, Select list of works relating to. 1913	.15

	PRICE		PRICE
ton, General George, Calendar of Messages & Proclamations of, 1777-1781. 1927	.25	Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology of New Jersey, List of works on. 1916	.15
or Photography. 1924	.75	Ginsburg's Massoretic Bible. 1928	.05
umbus. Letter of Columbus on the discovery of America. Facsimile of the pictorial edition, with a new and literal translation, and a complete reprint of the four oldest Latin editions. 1892. Cloth	.50	Greenwood, John, an American-born Artist. 1927	.25
nnement Addresses by Stephen H. Olin and Carl B. Roden. 1924	.10	Gypsies in Carniola and Carinthia, by Albert Thomas Sinclair. 1917	.05
e Compensations, by Asa Don Dickinson. 1922	.05	Gypsies of Monastir, by Rev. Lewis Bond. 1917	.05
aise of the U. S. Brig <i>Argus</i> in 1813. Journal of Surgeon James Inderwick. 1917	.10	Henry George and the Single Tax. 1926	.50
claration of Independence, Exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of the adoption of. 1927	.25	Historical Printing Club, Publications of the. (List and prices furnished upon application.)	
terioration in Book Materials, Causes and Prevention of. 1929	.15	Historical Prints and Early Views of American Cities. Catalogue of exhibition. 1917	.05
e Development of Scenic Art and Stage Machinery (Revised, with Additions) 1928	2.50	Holcroft, Thomas, A Bibliography of. By Elbridge Colby. 1922	.60
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